SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1780.

PENNSYLVANIA PACKET OR GENERAL ADVERTISER

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

PHILADELPHIA:

IN CONGRESS, July 2, 1779.

WHEREAS the Legiſlature of the State of North-Carolina have repreſented, that from the difficulties of communicating intelligence in that State, and the remote ſituation of many of its inhabitants, it was impoſſible that they ſhould receive ſeaſonable notice to carry the money of the emiſſions of May the 20th, 1777, and April the 11th, 1778, to the proper office by the time limited by Congreſs, and have therefore requeſted Congreſs to grant ſuch farther time for that purpoſe, that the inhabitants of the ſaid State may not be injured: AND WHEREAS it is alſo repreſented to Congreſs that many perſons in the different States have been prevented by unforeſeen cauſes from complying with the ſaid reſolution: AND WHEREAS it was not the intention of Congreſs that individuals poſſeſſed of the ſaid bills ſhould ſuſtain any farther inconvenience than ſuch as aroſe from the neceſſary cautions againſt counterfeits:

Reſolved therefore, That all bills of the ſaid emiſſions which ſhall be brought into the Continental Loan-Offices, before the firſt day of January next, ſhall at the election of the owners be received either on loan or to be exchanged for other bills; and that the ſame rules and precautions as are provided for regiſtering, certifying and defacing the bills of the ſaid emiſſions received by the reſpective Commiſſioners of the Loan-Offices before the firſt day of June laſt, be obſerved in reſpect to all bills of the ſaid emiſſions which ſhall be brought in by virtue of this reſolution.

Provided that each holder of ſuch bills ſhall previouſly take the following oath or affirmation, and cauſe to be delivered to the reſpective Commiſſioners of the Continental Loan-Offices a certificate thereof, ſigned by the Magiſtrate adminiſtering the ſame: "I do ſwear (or ſolemnly affirm,) that dollars, of the emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, of the following numbers and denominations, viz. were my property or in my poſſeſſion on the firſt of June, 1779, or at the time of my being informed of the reſolution of Congreſs of the ſecond of January, 1779, for taking the ſaid emiſſions out of circulation, and were not obtained directly or indirectly at a diſcount."

That the Commiſſioners of the Continental Loan-Offices be authoriſed to pay off the indented certificates which they ſhall have iſſued for exchanging bills of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, to any perſons to whom ſuch certificates may be indorſed, provided that each endorſement ſhall be witneſſed by a Magiſtrate:

That the Commiſſioners of the ſeveral Continental Loan-Offices make returns to the Board of Treaſury immediately after the firſt day of January next of the amount of the Bills received in their reſpective offices after the ſaid firſt day of June to be exchanged as aforeſaid, and that for this purpoſe proper bills be lodged at the ſaid offices within ſixty days from and after the firſt day of January aforeſaid.

March 28, 1780.

Reſolved, That the reſolution of the 2d of July, 1779, granting further time for bringing in Bills of Credit of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, called out of circulation by the reſolution of the 2d of January, 1779, except the providing clauſe, be revived and extended to the firſt day of January next:

That all bills of the ſaid emiſſions not brought in by or before the ſaid firſt day of January next, be afterwards irredeemable.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

NUMBER II.

THE depreſſion of America has been, and will remain, the ultimate object of the king of Great-Britain. But the Houſe of Bourbon having interfered, it has become the immediate object, to put down the ſtrength of that Houſe. Hence it is, that in his ſpeech † to both Houſes of Parliament, he is ſilent with regard to his Colonies of North-America, and ſpeaks only of the "encroaching power of the Houſe of Bourbon." This chiefly occupies his thoughts, as the block, firſt to be removed, before he can entertain the leaſt hope of ſhaking our independence.

Ireland, catching the celeſtial ſpark of liberty, has kindled to a flame, and it has become the policy of the king of Great-Britain to grant the free trade demanded, leſt weakened in his ſtrength by the ſeceſſion of that kingdom, he be diverted from his purpoſe of hoſtilities againſt theſe States. The mildneſs of his anſwers to the Iriſh Parliament, is the offspring of this policy, while at the ſame time, the ambiguity of his expreſſions, in offering an equal, not a free trade, ſufficiently diſcovers his natural meanneſs and duplicity of mind. He gives good words to Ireland, that he may retain her in obedience for the preſent, reſerving the ground of an evaſion, when it may be convenient for him to explain away, or retract his conceſſions. But the king can more eaſily grant to Ireland the privileges ſhe demands, though humiliating to his views, and contrary to the bent of his ſpirit, than ſurceaſe the war againſt America, becauſe in the one caſe he will not ſo ſenſibly deſcend and confeſs himſelf vanquiſhed, as in the other, where, having denied all right to reſiſt, and affirmed all power to ſubdue, his pride muſt be wounded mortally, in ſeeing every expectation, like a blighted bloſſom, fall to the ground.

The war againſt America, on the part of the King of Great-Britain, is a war of paſſion. According to the declaration of his courtiers, he is "his own Miniſter." The Councils have originated from himſelf; he has dictated the meaſures. Indeed they bear evidently the reſemblance of his mind, which is that of extreme malice, united with the greateſt weakneſs. For this reaſon, he will not eaſily deſiſt from his thoughts of ſubjugation. He conceives his reputation immediately intereſted, and feels like an individual, who having ſet on foot an enterprize of ſingular whim and bizare conceit, is unwilling to admit the idea of a diſappointment, as nothing but ſucceſs even in the eye of the moſt undiſcerning, can relieve the ſhame of the proſecution of it. He is prompted to perſiſt in his reſolution, by every motive of pride unwilling to be humbled, of revenge for reſiſtance to his will, and of cruelty, the exerciſe of which is pleaſing to his nature. The continuance of the war will be in proportion to the exiſtence of theſe motives, and to the duration of his power. The motives will exiſt eternal; his power will not be limited by a ſhort time.

We had heretofore depended, not a little, on the oppoſition of the minority, in the Houſe of Lords and Commons, to the meaſures of the Court; apprehending that theſe, in the mean time, would impede the wheels of government, and finally, by rouſing the nation to a ſenſe of their true intereſt, bring them to a ſenſe of juſtice in regard to theſe States. But we have experienced, what was at firſt believed by many, that not the love of liberty, or juſtice, prompted the eloquence of the harangues of theſe men, nor did they vociferate againſt the meaſures of the Court, for any other reaſon, but becauſe they themſelves were not the Miniſtry. As ſoon as a door of profit, or of honor was laid open to them, they entered, and their clamours againſt adminiſtration were no more heard. The conduct of Adams, is a recent example. This man had uniformly voted againſt adminiſtration in the earlier part of the ſeſſion of Parliament preceding the laſt; but, "towards the end of it, having taken a tour through the ſeveral counties, he found that the Miniſters were not ſo much to blame, as thoſe whom they had entruſted." We are not to ſuppoſe that "euphryſy or rue, had purged the vitual nerve," at this juncture, but that metals, titles, or favour in ſome other ſhape, had engaged his heart. From this time, the Miniſters are rather inactive, than incapable, and ſome, the greateſt knaves and greateſt dunces in the nation (among which is Lord Stormont §) are men of the firſt integrity, and the rareſt abilities.

By means of the influence eſtabliſhed over the venal minds of his Parliament, the tyrant will be able to carry on the war as long as his people can ſupply money for that purpoſe; and this will be until the fleets of our ally, and armed veſſels of the States, ſhall beat the fleets, and ſo effectually diſtreſs the trade of Britain, that the manufacturers and farmers of the kingdom ſhall no longer have money to ſupply the taxes neceſſary to carry on the war; and until, by the regulation of our finances, on this continent, and unanimity amongſt ourſelves, and finally by the expulſion of the enemy from our borders, we ſhall ſtrike away every ground of hope, and leave it no longer poſſible for them to make the leaſt effort againſt us.

AN ANTI ANGLICAN.

† November 25, 1779.

§ The eaſy triumph which our Plenipotentiaries at Paris had over his vigilance and penetration, is an evidence of his incapacity for any office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS ſundry eſtates have been advertiſed to be ſold on the 12th of April next, and through ſome miſtake made by the Clerk: The ſale is poſtponed to a future day.

GEORGE SMITH,] Agents for
WILLIAM M'MULLIN.] P. county.

March 29th, 1780

WAS LOST,

ON Monday laſt on the Lancaſter road, between Downings town, and the Three Crown Tavern, Eighty four Half Johanneſes and Seven Moidores, directed, Capt. Clayton, Lancaſter, No. 1. ſtiched up in a piece of oznaburgs. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to the Printer hereof, or to Capt. Clayton at Lancaſter, ſhall be well rewarded.

March 28th, 1780.

Head of Elk, March 28, 1780.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given the ſubſcriber, That the Commiſſioners appointed by the Honorable Continental Congreſs to ſettle the accounts tranſacted by me, under direction of the Honorable the Board of War, in the year 1778, now ſetting at the houſe of Mr. David Ricketts, within a mile of this place. This is therefore to requeſt all perſons that have done buſineſs with on public account and others, to give them, the ſaid Commiſſioners, all information of my proceedings and to make known to them all embezzlements or frauds committed by me, [if any during my acting in that, the Quarter-Maſter or Forage Department.

H. HOLLINGSWORTH,
D. Q. M. G.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
November 23, 1778. A. M.

A PETITION from Henry Dougherty, of the City of Philadelphia, referred over from the late House of Aſſembly, was read; and thereupon,

Reſolved, That the ſaid Henry Dougherty is hereby appointed to the office of Collector of the Duties impoſed by an Act of Aſſembly intitled, "An Act for impoſing a duty on perſons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent perſons being imported into this Province," (now State).

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the Gen. Aſſembly.

WHEREAS the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four, paſſed an Act intitled, "An Act to prevent infectious diſeaſes being brought into the city of Philadelphia," of which the following is an extract:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no Commander, Maſter or other perſon having charge of any ſhip or veſſel bound to the port of Philadelphia, or to any other port or place within this Province, having on board at the time the ſaid ſhip or veſſel departed from any port or place whatſoever beyond the ſeas any greater number of perſons, whether paſſengers or ſervants, or both, than ſo many, or having any perſon diſordered with an infectious diſeaſe, or coming from any ſickly port or place, ſhall bring his ſhip or veſſel, or ſuffer or permit the ſame to be brought, nearer to the city than the Iſland called Little Mud Iſland, near the mouth of the river Schuylkill, or ſhall bring on ſhore, or cauſe or ſuffer to be landed or brought on ſhore, at any port or place within this Province, any of ſuch paſſengers or ſervants, or any part or parcel of their goods or effects, or the goods or effects of any other perſon or perſons whatever, until he ſhall have obtained a licence or permit in writing for that purpoſe under the hand of the Officer or his Deputy appointed by virtue of an Act intitled, An Act for impoſing a duty on perſons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent perſons being imported into this Province, under the penalty of Five Hundred Pounds, be thereof legally convicted in any Court of Quarter Seſſions within this Province," (now State).

AND WHEREAS the Honorable the Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, taking into conſideration the above Act, have been pleaſed to nominate and appoint the ſubſcriber Health Officer for the port of Philadelphia, of which all Maſters, Commanders, and other perſons having charge of any ſhip or veſſel coming into the ſaid port, are deſired to take notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

HENRY DOUGHERTY, Health Office.

A NEAT EDITION OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT
(In good Binding) is juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by
FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer,
In Market-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets,
Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD
A QUANTITY of
FINE WHITE SAND
Now on board of a Schooner lying at Jeremiah Warders's Wharf.
CONRAD SPANGENBERG

[*om the* NEW-YORK *Paper, of March* 13.]

L O N D O N.

SE OF COMMONS, Decem. 9, 1779.

(Continued from our laſt.)

propoſition, his Lordſhip obſerved, would cer-
ly open a new ſource of wealth to Ireland; and it
e a gift which ſhe could not claim, the Britiſh
s and ſettlements were our own, gained and eſta-
by the expence of the blood and treaſure of this

Under a conſideration, however, that Ireland
rt of the empire, and that it was right for Great-
to give Ireland every poſſible encouragement, he
ned the reſolution; at the ſame time that he ſaid
ch, he owned that his propoſition was a matter of
cety, a matter which called for much conſiderati-
might be affected by a thouſand relative circum-
which would naturally ſuggeſt themſelves in the
on of it.

Lordſhip obſerved, that it would be neceſſary to go-
is matter by ſome reſtrictions, becauſe otherwiſe
would be put upon a better footing than England;
ould certainly not be a wiſe meaſure, any more
uſt one, or ſuch as Ireland could herſelf in reaſon
as the reſtrictions however, were to be left to the
ration and deciſion of the Parliament of Ireland,
not imagine they would be any obſtacle, or that
ter might not be ſo modelled as to make it per-
xpedient and efficacious towards every end that it
e calculated or deſired to anſwer. He repeated how-
at the whole of the third propoſition would require
are and circumſpection than either of the others;
jection, he ſaid, he foreſaw, and it would probably
ed: This was, that the imports from the Weſt-In-
nds, the principal of which is ſugar, would come
tly into Ireland and Great-Britain; the importers
r in Ireland would have to pay higher duties than
porters of Great-Britain, a circumſtance which
tend to leſſen the importation into Ireland, becauſe
ſh might chuſe to have their ſugars circuitouſly
h Great Britain, and to receive them at leſſer du-
an theſe more high duties which they muſt pay for
t importation from the Weſt Indies; he could not,
er, but think, that giving Ireland a power of direct
ation from the Britiſh Colonies (which under all its
ties, would ſtill doubtleſs be a very deſirable mat-
as certainly a great object. He declard, he ſhould
the whole of the three propoſitions to the Com-
, to whom, at a future day, they would be refer-
nd to whom, when he did refer them, he ſhould
o the ſubject much more fully, and enter into an
detail of the reaſons and circumſtances upon which
founded them; ſtate the views that had opened to
nd upon the whole matter; point out the particular
tages and benefits they would convey to Ireland, and
e the difficulties and grievances which that people
and which the Parliament of Ireland had conveyed
Throne, at the ſame time that they fully declared
idea of the ſort of redreſs which they had hoped for
this country, when they aſked for a free trade.

Lordſhip added, that the three propoſitions he had
, comprehended in general, as much as Ireland de-
: That there would nevertheleſs remain ſome partic-
to be given), which would naturally ſuggeſt them-
hereafter, and would be a matter of no ſort of difficul-
ſettle and accommodate.

s Lordſhip moved, "That a Committee of the whole
e do ſit on Monday next, to take into conſideration
apers on their table relative to the revenue, trade,
of Ireland.

fore he ſat down, his Lordſhip earneſtly recommend-
to gentlemen to turn the matter moſt ſeriouſly in
minds, and to come prepared to enter fully into the
ſſion of it, and to treat it with that candour, mode-
n, and attention which its great importance deſer-

M O N D A Y, December 13.

half after 4 o'clock, Lord North roſe, and after a
prefatory diſcourſe, which will come out more in-
ibly and diſtinctly in his Lordſhip's narrative, open-
s three propoſitions relative to the allowing Ireland a
xport of her wool, woollens and wool flocks, a free
ration of glaſs and all kinds of glaſs manufactures;
freedom of trade with the Britiſh plantations on
in conditions, the great foundation of which was, an
lity of trade, and an equality of taxes, cuſtoms, &c.
the export and import.

o demonſtrate the matter of right, as well as matter
vour, which Ireland had ſought, or might claim, he
d the following propoſitions: Firſt, That Ireland had
e and unlimited right to trade with the whole world:
ndly, That Ireland did not pretend to claim any
t, directly or co relatively, with any part of the Bri-
colonies or plantations. Every perſon in both kingdoms
inſtantly give an univerſal conſent to the latter pro-
ion. It was not his wiſh on the preſent day, and on
preſent occaſion, to enter into a diſcuſſion of queſtions
ely ſpeculative; ſo much, however, he could hazard,
mixing the broad claim of a free and unreſtrained
e, and qualifying it with the advantages deriveable
a connection with Great Britain, it would not be
much to ſay, that although the claim was with Ire-
d, the option of a connection with this country, and a
ipation of commercial intereſts was clearly in favour
the latter, in preference to any ideal or remote bene-
which might be drawn in future from what by ſome
underſtood, by ſome perhaps very miſtakingly, under
undefined terms of a free trade. He would even go
ther, and affirm, that from every thing he could learn,
the people of the firſt rank and conſequence in that
gdom perfectly met his opinion on the ſubject, and
t their own good ſenſe led them to make the eſtimate,
wiſely determined on the choice.

His Lordſhip after explaining himſelf pretty much in
ail, relative to the diſpoſition of the people of Ireland,
endeavouring to prove that it was both their intereſt
inclination to ſtand well with the people of England,
ceeded to demonſtrate, that on the idea of ſuch a natu-
and political connection, they had been rather harſh-
and impolitically treated. Before the reſtoration they
oyed every advantage and benefit in common with En-
nd. Even the plantation acts of the 13th of that King
661) did not reſtrain them. In the year, the 22d of
it King's reign, it was true, that liberty was taken
ay by a ſide wind, for the bonds entered into for the
effectual execution and purpoſes of the plantation acts mentioned, England and Ireland, but in the ſubſequent act Ireland was deſignedly left out, which at one ſtroke cut the Irith totally off from all communication with the Engliſh colonies in the new world.

There were anecdotes ſtill extant, relative to the real cauſes of thoſe arſh and reſtrictive laws. They were ſuppoſed to have originated in a diſlike, or jealouſy, of the great power of the then Duke of Ormond, who from his great eſtate and poſſeſſions in Ireland, was ſuppoſed to have a perſonal intereſt in the proſperity of that kingdom. Indeed ſo far was this ſpirit carried, whether from perſonal enmity to the Duke of Ormond, from narrow prejudices, or a blind policy, that the parliament of England paſſed a law to prohibit the importation of Iriſh lean cattle.

The wool export and woollen manufacture ſtill remained in the poſſeſſion of Ireland, to reſtore which was the object of his preſent motion. In 1692, from jealouſy or ſome other motive, the two houſes of the Engliſh parliament addreſſed the crown, recommending a kind of compact between the two kingdoms; the terms of which were, that England ſhould enjoy the woollen manufacture excluſively, and Ireland the linen. Now, however ſolemnly this compact was obſerved by the latter kingdom, the truth was, that England carried on the linen manufacture to as great an extent as Ireland, while the monopoly of the woollens remained totally with England. The firſt ſtep the latter took was, to lay a duty on all net woollens nearly equal to a prohibition; but what did England do in a very few years after, but by an act of its own parliament, actually prohibited the export of Iriſh woollens? That was the act that at once put an end to the woollen trade of Ireland. The next act was a law of the fifth of George the firſt; the next the fifth and nineteenth of the late King, which laſt went ſo far even as to prohibit the export of a kind of a woollen manufacture called waddings, frizes, and one or two other articles which were excepted out of the tenth and eleventh of King William; but theſe three laſt acts ſwept every thing before them.

Having thus enumerated the hardſhips Ireland labourred under, his Lordſhip next proceeded to ſtate ſome facts relative to the trade of that country, and the numerous benefits this derived from it in the way of trade and commerce. He ſaid, upon an average of the ſix years, from 1766 to 1772, the export to Ireland was ſomewhat more than two millions; and in the ſucceeding ſix years, ending in 1778 about as much more, one half nearly Britiſh manufacture or produce, the other half certificated articles of which this country was the medium of conveyance, out of the native produce, which was ſomething more than 900,cool. per annum, on the average only 200,cool. were woollens; ſo that in this light, ſuppoſing every thing that any man could wiſh to conclude from the fact, would it be ſound policy to riſk a million export of native produce for a woollen export of 200,cool.

Another very important conſideration was, that Ireland, when reſtored to her wonted good humour, joined with motives of common intereſt; as ſhe had always hitherto proved, would continue to be the beſt cuſtomer this country has. The woollen manufacture muſt for a long time indeed continue in a ſtate of infancy; and though cloaths had been manufactured ſufficient to anſwer a conſiderable part of the home conſumption; yet it could be hardly expected that Ireland would be able to rival Great-Britain at the foreign markets, when, after the expence of the land carriage, freight, inſurance, factorage, &c. ſhe was able to underſel Ireland in her own markets on the very ſpot, though aided by the advantages of low wages and taxes.

Having eſtabliſhed this point very ably he then propoſed to conſider the ſtate of the linen trade, which however proſperous it might appear, was ſtill capable of great improvement. It was a pamphlet written by the celebrated Sir William Temple, that firſt ſuggeſted the idea of extending and improving the linen manufacture of Ireland, and firſt ſuggeſted the compact between that kingdom and England alluded to. It was the opinion which prevailed with many, he believed, that as the compact was now to be diſſolved, ſhould the Iriſh be permitted to enjoy a free export of woollens, that the bounties paid on the importation into England of certain ſpecies or fabrics of Iriſh linens, ought to be diſcontinued. In this he differed greatly from the gentlemen who reaſoned in that manner, and he would ſupport his difference of opinion from the following authentic documents.

From a paper which his Lordſhip held in his hand, he obſerved that the number of yards of linen manufactured for foreign conſumption, or which was exported in the year 1751, was twelve millions; the next year the Britiſh bounty was diſcontinued, and it fell to ten millions; in 1756 it was no higher than eleven millions; and in the next year, 1757, when the bounties were again granted, the number of yards entered for exportation, ſuddenly roſe to fifteen millions; and ſo continued to increaſe for ſeveral years.

This was ſufficient ground for him to conclude, that the Britiſh bounty operated as a great encouragement. It was not a large ſum that was appropriated for this purpoſe, the whole not being in the higheſt year, above 15,cool.

He made ſeveral other miſcellaneous obſervations to ſhew that Great Britain had nothing to dread in the point of rivalſhip in the woollen branch, for that when there was a proper demand for wool in Ireland, it bore a much higher price than in England; ſo that as we muſt have the ſuperiority over the Iriſh in the fine fabricks, ſo in the low ones the inhanced price of the raw material muſt be a great impediment in their way; not that he thought but Ireland might, in ſome articles which would not interfere with England, reap great advantages from the liberty propoſed to be given by the preſent reſolution. He ſtated that till lately the Iriſh wool had been progreſſively on the riſe from ten to twelve, and ſo on as high as eighteen ſhillings the ſtone of 14lb. whereas the wool in England has been ſold at the double-ſtone of 28lb. or the tod, at about 20s. or 10s. the ſtone, when however wool bore a very low price, which he underſtood it did at preſent, being ſo low as nine, or even eight ſhillings the ſtone, it would encourage the people to manufacture it, and the more particularly ſo now, as they would have a market.

His Lordſhip then enumerated the ſeveral acts which were to be repealed, ſo far as they reſtricted the woollen export of Ireland, namely, the 12th, 15th, and 22d of Charles the ſecond, the 10th and 11th of William the third, the 5th of George I, and the 5th and 19th of the laſt King, which was agreed to, *nemine contradicente*, as were likewiſe the ſecond and third propoſitions relative to the free export of glaſs, and a permiſſion to be given to Ireland to trade with the Britiſh colonies upon equal terms, on the payment of equal duties upon export and import. The two firſt, his Lordſhip ſaid, he would include in one bill, and proceed in the uſual ſtages with all convenient expedition. The laſt third, he threw out to the conſideration of the Houſe and Parliament of both kingdoms, till after the Chriſtmas receſs.

L O N D O N.

IF one was to judge of what is to come from what is paſt, and preſent, the Americans will be in high favour at Court next reign. The Scotch, who rebelled againſt George the Firſt and Second, are now in high favour with George the Third: Ergo, the Americans, who have rebelled againſt George the Third, will of courſe become high in favour with George the Fourth.

What is it our American brethern would not have been reduced to, had they remained under the government of this country? Only take a review of what ſort of men have been ſent out for Governors to the Colonies ſince the demiſe of the late King: And now, the other day, the Minden Hero, at the recommendation of M——lls and K—x, the news-paper ſcribblers, has appointed a wretched Buffoon to be the Governor of the Bahama Iſlands! But even of theſe poor ſeven Iſlands that as yet remain with us, it is probable we ſhall very ſoon be diſpoſſeſſed; then, let Miniſtry appoint away their Governors to the Hebrides, Orkneys, and Shetland, in the North.

By a private letter from Paris, received laſt French mail, by a gentleman of diſtinction in the city, we are informed of the following poſtſcript of a letter from Count D'Eſtaing to a particular friend of his at Verſailles, ſoon after the reduction of the Iſland of Grenada.

"So much of my plan I have happily effected; you will ſoon hear of my acting on a greater ſcale, which I hope will be as ſerviceable to my country as to the liberties of Europe."

Spain declaring againſt us, has been one of the greateſt aſſiſtances to the American cauſe, of any that has hitherto happened. Since that event, the paper money of the Congreſs, which before was at a very high diſcount, is, by the introduction of Spaniſh gold, conſiderably lowered, and a credit ſtampt on the paper, which gives it a circulation almoſt equal to our Bank notes.

The reſignation of General Burgoyne does him honour, and is a freſh proof of the integrity of his heart, and the delicacy of his conduct. Unfortunate in an expedition, through the quirks of an intriguing Miniſter, he threw himſelf on his country for an exculpation; the Miniſter denied him this common right of a Britiſh ſubject. He next aſked for a Court Martial, which was likewiſe equally denied him. To hold any office, therefore, under ſuch an adminiſtration, would be an implied barter for his honor, which as a gentleman and a ſoldier he could not put up with.

We ſome time ago informed the public, through the channel of this paper, that the Government of Ireland made propoſals to the Armed Societies of that country to accept of pay, and be under the regulations of the Militia-Act. This propoſal, tho' made to the ſeveral corps by their principal officers, was treated with the utmoſt contempt, and ſome of the moſt forward of them (who were well known to be attached to adminiſtration) very narrowly eſcaped with their lives. The Armed Societies, in conſequence of this, having ever ſince conducted themſelves with remarkable ſpirit and circumſpection, (holding Committees in correſpondence all over the kingdom,) lately gave riſe to the following letter, which being publiſhed in all the Iriſh news-papers, with an avidity which ſeems to avow general principles, we republiſh it as the beſt trait of the preſent diſpoſition of the people of Ireland.

To the ARMED SOCIETIES.

MANY forces acting in different or contrary direction, mutually deſtroy each others effects; when, if half or perhaps the tenth part of theſe forces, were brought to act collectedly on one point, would be irreſiſtable. This is the criſis for Ireland: This year we ſhall either be emancipated from the bonds of poverty, or we ſhall remain more wretchedly miſerable, in as much as we ſhall loſe all hope, which is the only thing we have at preſent held out as a palliative to the complication of miſeries under which we labour. The antidote is yet to come—to you, gentlemen, your country ſtands much indebted; let it owe you a little more. In England, every perſon ſeems thoroughly ſenſible, and acquainted with our poverty and miſery, and when ſome men more generous than the common herd, urge this as a plea for executing Engliſh charity in the Britiſh Houſes of Parliament, the anſwer is invariably this; "If their diſtreſs be ſo great, let their own Parliament ſet the example;" It is a reaſonable and juſt anſwer to all appearance, did we not know that our repreſentatives, as they are called, repreſent themſelves, not us; and conſequently take care of thoſe they repreſent. Reſt aſſured, gentlemen, that if our Parliaments do not eſpouſe the cauſe of this unhappy kingdom in a very warm manner, that of England will catch at the excuſe, and leave us in our preſent ſtate of wretchedneſs. The Armed Societies of this kingdom are the major part of the Conſtituents; conſequently have a right to debate on the moſt effectual means to reſtore the long loſt happineſs of their country; and when united in opinion, have undoubtedly a juſt right to inſtruct their Repreſentatives; and what is more effectual, have certainly the power to puniſh thoſe who act the part of paricide and traitor, by not permitting them ever after to have the honor to repreſent them and likewiſe to paſs the humiliating reſolution of never admitting them into any armed ſociety.—Where is the man ſo callous in heart and unfeeling in mind as to be inſenſible to theſe acts?

Let the Societies come to a reſolution to act in the above manner, and Ireland will have reaſon to bleſs their inſtitution. The conduct will claim, and I hope receive the applauſe and admiration of all Europe. By the Committees the ſenſe of all the Societies in this kingdom may be had in a very few days: Reſolution and unanimity will make us entitled to the attention of England, and we then muſt and will receive juſtice as our right. If our miſeries are to receive no alleviation, we may then ſay, like

the ass in the fable, "No matter who are our masters, we cannot carry great burdens, though we may less." It would be something strange to have recorded in history, that America and Ireland should receive the blessings of freedom and liberty from the hands of Frenchmen, after having been refused them, and the common rights and privileges of mankind and nature by men, who call themselves their friends, and on the continent, their countrymen, and in support of whom they have at all times lavished their blood and treasures: and this from men who are licentiously tenacious of the shadow of their own liberty. Government tells you, gentlemen, you are liable to be hanged by any invaders, should they catch you in arms without a commission from his Majesty: They express every anxiety that men of honor can be supposed to have for friends who have acted spiritedly and disinterestedly in their favour, and under the specious mask of this friendly anxiety, they propose the giving you commissions; at the same time, claiming in return a large portion of your liberties. To suppose, that men of many hundreds a year, would give up their liberties and subject themselves to the treatment of a common militia-man for six pence per day, argues a weakness of intellect in the idea, and hardness of heart in an attempt of execution. If good nature and friendly gratitude be the only acting principle, let them save your lives without bartering with you for your liberties: Let them give you commissions, and do you renounce all rank and pay; this will fully answer their ostensible purport, and save your lives

ALGERNOON SIDNEY.

The notion that men have no right to defend their country, unless their officers have military commissions, is too absurd to merit attention.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.

Saturday last the Hon. General Assembly of this Commonwealth adjourned till the 10th of May next. During their sitting the following Laws were passed.

1st. An Act for laying an embargo on the exportation of provisions from this State by sea, for a limited time.

2d. An Act for the preservation of buildings erected upon the lands of divers inhabitants of this Commonwealth, for the use of the United States, and vesting such lands with the buildings in the United States during the present war, and to punish persons for waste and trespasses made or committed thereon, and for other purposes therein mentioned

3d. An Act for vesting the State-house in the city of Philadelphia, the house in high street in the said city, &c. and all other real estates belonging to the public, in the Commonwealth.

4th. An Act for erecting an High Court of Errors and Appeals.

5th. An Act for the more effectual supply and honorable reward of the Pennsylvania troops in the service of the United States of America.

6th. An Act for the gradual abolition of slavery.

7th. An Act to compel the settlement of the public accounts.

8th. An Act to alter and amend an Act of Assembly, intitled, "An Act for the effectual suppression of public auctions and vendues, and to prohibit male persons capable of bearing arms from being hawkers and pedlars," so far as to allow the sale by public auction of goods damaged or shipwrecked.

9th. An Act for confirming and amending the charter of the German Lutheran Congregation, in and near the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

10th. An Act for re-establishing the charter of the Second Presbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

11th. An Act for incorporating the Society formed for the relief of poor, aged and infirm masters of ships, their widows and children.

12th. An Act for regulating and establishing Admiralty Jurisdiction.

13th. An Act to restore and ascertain the value of divers fines, penalties and forfeitures, herein after mentioned, which may be incurred by the breach of certain Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth.

14th. An Act for the amendment of the Laws relative to the punishment of treasons, robberies, misprisions of treasons and other offences.

15th. An Act to increase the punishment of horse-stealing.

16th. An Act for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of the counties of Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland, and West-moreland.

17th. An Act to revive an Act intitled, "An Act to prevent the trespassing upon the unlocated grounds lying in the townships of Passyunk, Moyamensing, Northern Liberties, and Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia," and to extend the said Act to the adjoining township of Bristol in the same county, and to prevent swine from running at large within the said townships for a limited time.

18th. An Act of free and general pardon and indemnity for the offences therein mentioned.

19th. An Act for incorporating the American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge.

20th. An Act to cure a defect in an Act of Assembly intitled, "An Act to confirm the estates and interests of the College, Academy and Charitable School of the city of Philadelphia; and to alter and amend the charters thereof, conformably to the Revolution and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and to erect the same into an University;" and also an error in the date of another Act of Assembly intitled, "A Supplement to an Act intitled, An Act for the attainder of divers traitors if they render not themselves by a certain day, and for vesting their estates in this Commonwealth, and for more effectually discovering the same, and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon.

21st. An Act to prevent trespasses and waste from being committed upon the lands of absent persons, and upon vacant and unappropriated lands.

22d. An Act to render the revenue arising from the excise on wine and spirits, and on licences to be granted to public houses, effective and equal to the public necessities.

23d. An Act to grant to Henry Guest an exclusive right for the term of five years, of making oil and blubber, from materials of his own discovery.

24th. An Act for the effectual recovering and securing the fines, forfeitures and other monies due or belonging to the Commonwealth, for the use of the same.

25th. An Act directing the apportioning and assessing of county rates and levies, poor rates, the taxes to be layed for the opening, amending and repairing of roads and highways, the taxes to be layed for supporting the nightly watch, the lamps and pumps, and for pitching, paving and cleansing the streets, lanes and alleys, and for regulating, making and amending the water-courses, and common sewers in the city of Philadelphia, conformably to the State taxes on taxable persons, and on estates real and personal; for explaining and amending the Acts passed in the year 1779, for assessing and levying the said State taxes, and for increasing the recompence of County Commissioners and Assessors.

26th. An Act to enable William Clinghan, Thomas Bull, John Kinkead, Roger Kirk, John Sellers, John Wilson, and Joseph Davis, to build a new Court House and Prison in the county of Chester, and sell the old Court House and Prison in the borough of Chester.

27th. An Act for the regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

28th. An Act to discontinue a road called Palmer's Lane, in the township of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, and near the Lower Falls of Schuylkill.

29th. An Act to repeal divers Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth herein after mentioned, for preventing forestalling and regrating, and for the encouragement of fair dealing; and an Act intitled, an Act to permit the making of whiskey and other spirits from rye, barley or the malt made thereof, under certain restrictions therein mentioned, and to prohibit the distilling any whiskey or other spirits from any other grain, meal, malt or flour.

30th. An Act for procuring a supply of provisions and other necessaries for the use of the army.

31st. An Act further to continue such parts of an Act intitled, "An Act to impower the Supreme Executive Council and Justices of the Supreme Court, to apprehend suspected persons, and to increase the fines to which persons are liable for neglecting to perform their tour of Militia duty," as relates to the apprehending of suspected persons.

32d. An Act for striking the sum of One hundred thousand pounds in Bills of Credit, for the present support of the army, and for establishing a fund for the certain redemption of the same, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,

SIR,

By giving the following a place in your paper, you will oblige your obedient humble servant.

IT is surprizing to every well wisher to the American cause, that our rulers which I wished to think the wisest and justest men among us, can't find out how to make the Continental money good, though the Honorable the Congress have, at first pledged the faith, honor and all what is sacred to the Thirteen United States, for the redemption of it; it is a folly to say, shall Congress pay dollar for dollar to such which have obtained 20, 30, 40, or more for one? doth this increase the numbers of dollars for which the States are security? it were to be wished indeed, that such a discrimination could be made, it would be well, and Congress might begin by their Staff Officers, which made immense fortunes, not per fas, but per nefas. It is a folly likewise to think that engrossers, forestallers and speculators have large quantities of Continental money by them, they take care to lay it out immediately.

It is an absurdity to think that the States should pay their debts in the midst of a bloody war. I am an old man, and never heard of any kingdom or nation performing such an unnatural task. The depreciation is seemingly established by a late resolve of Congress, and effects no disaffected or in plain words the internal enemy, which have none or very little by them, but such who have from the beginning supported the cause as well personnally as with part or the whole of their fortunes. And if Congress proceed in such or such like measures, they will ruin many thousands of their best friends, and I am afraid loose all their credit with foreign nations; our posterity will curse their ancestors for having suffered a set of men to undo them in such a manner. Our internal enemies will upraid and laugh at us, asking us where is your faith now, had you not done better if you had joined us, you and your families would not have been beggars.

Now as there are laid before the public many plans, one fell in my mind, which is this: Congress struck Two hundred millions of dollars. I suppose there are two and one half a million of souls in the Thirteen United States: I suppose likewise, we sink in a reasonable time two hundred millions, divide it by two and one half a million which will be eighty dollars per soul, now as it is unreasonable to except such proportion from the poor, therefore the middle class and the rich will pay a greater proportion to ease the former, above all our rulers should not assist in a further depreciation of our currency, let Congress rescint their last resolve, and by another resolve promise the faithful performance of their first promises of making their money good, which will immediately appreciate it, and what will Congress, or any body else loose by it, the people at large pay themselves, and our faith remains established at home and abroad.

AN OLD FAITHFUL FRIEND TO THE AMERICAN CAUSE.

*** The CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY meets this evening at six o'clock, at the Court-House, on particular business.

April 1.

WANTED,

In a small family,

A MAN who understands the management of horses, and that can do any kind of house work: Such a one being well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, may be informed of an exceeding good place by enquiring of the Printer.

To be sold, an assortment of paints ground in oil, enquire as above.

Just Published and to be Sold, by

FRANCIS BAILEY,

In Market street, Philadelphia,

A TABLE OF FRENCH VERBS, auxiliaries, regulars, and irregulars, conjugated throughout all their tenses and moods, and shewing how to form their simple tenses from their infinitive mood, and how to find their infinitive mood from their terminations: Together with remarks on particulars irregularities, inscribed to the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, by Mr. CARRE.

This table is particularly calculated for the use of the Colleges, Schools and Academies where the French language is taught, and it is not only fit for beginners, but even for persons who have already acquired a considerable knowledge of the French tongue; the numberless irregularities of the French verbs being seldom well known even by the natives, this table shews them all in a most distinct manner, and one may at a single glance find out any irregularity of any particular verbs.

TO BE SOLD BY

HUMPHREYS AND ROBERTS,

At their Steel Store in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia.

A LARGE QUANTITY of

STEEL SAW-MILL SAWS,

Neatly finished, and equal in quality to any ever imported from Europe.

TO BE SOLD,

A PIECE of GROUND containing fifteen acres and twenty-one perches, with a large two story brick tenement thereon, commonly known by the name of the CHAPEL, situated on the road leading from Franckford to the Old York Road, about four miles from this city, and one mile above the Rising Sun. Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD

An almost New SULKEY,

Lined and covered with Leather.

For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

WANTED,

In a Public part of the Town,

A CHAMBER, a Front room for an office, and Boarding for a single Gentleman. Any good family that accommodate a person in this way, may apply to the Printer.

WAS taken up on the 25th instant, at the sign of the Bull's Head, in Strawberry alley, a little bay HORSE, with cart-gears. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

BENJAMIN MYERS.

March 30, 1780.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Vincent township, Chester county, and State of Pennsylvania, a MULATTO SERVANT MAN, named JOHN EPLER, about five feet ten inches high, a thick well made fellow, a forgeman by trade, given to liquor, and when drunk very abusive and quarrelsome; had on when he went away a suit of linen cloaths, the coat of mackerony cut, edged with red cloth, the jacket and breeches edged with the same, a new hat, a pair of white woolen stockings, and a new pair of pumps, with plated buckles. He took with him a red cloth coat, made after the fashion, with red silk mohair buttons, a striped linsey jacket of red and yellow stripe, lined with tow linen, and the buttons of red mohair, a pair of good buckskin breeches, and three shirts, one of new hemp linen, and the others about half worn. Any person apprehending the aforesaid mulatto, and securing him in any goal, so that his master can have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by

JOHN YOUNG.

March 30, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

At the Coffee-House, on Saturday the 1st of April, at 12 o'clock,

The SNOW POLLY, as per Inventory.

WILLIAM BROWN,

Auctioneer.

Philadelphia, March 29th, 1780.

LAST night the house of the subscriber was broke open, and the following stolen out of it, viz.

Ten Shirts, six ruffled and four plain, five marked B. H. No. 4, the others marked B. H. numbers forgot.
Six Neckcloths,
One pair Russia Sheets, marked E. H. No. 4.
One Damask Breakfast Cloth,
Six Towels,
One pair Pillow Cases, marked B. H.
Six Shifts,
One spotted Silk Handkerchief,
Two pair Silk Stockings,
One White Cotton Skirt, fringed,
Two Dimety Under Petticoats,
Two pair White Holland Gloves,
Four Linen Aprons,
Five Night Caps,
Two Gowns, one Striped Purple and White, the other Striped and spotted,
One large Copper Tea Kettle,
Two pair Thread, and one pair Cotton Stockings,
One Flowered Lawn Apron, &c. &c.

Whoever apprehends the said thieves together with the goods, shall have Three Hundred Dollars reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the goods, or in proportion for any part of them. BENJAMIN HOGELAND.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOSEPH REED, Esq;

efident, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

PROCLAMATION,

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States of America, by their Resolve of the Eleventh day of this instant, March, did recommend the lowing words:

"IT having pleased the righteous Governor of the orld, for the punishment of our manifold offences, permit the Sword of War still to harrass our Country, becomes us to endeavour, by humbling ourselves before im, and turning from every evil way, to avert His anr and obtain his favour and blessing: It is therefore reby recommended to the several States,

That WEDNESDAY the twenty-sixth day of pril next, be set apart and observed as a day of FASTNG, HUMILIATION and PRAYER, that e may with one heart and one voice implore the Sovegign Lord of Heaven and earth to remember mercy in s judgments;—to make us sincerely penitent for our ansgressions;—to prepare us for deliverance, and to move the evils with which he hath been pleased to visit ;—to banish vice and irreligion from among us, and lablish virtue and piety by his divine grace;—to bless l public Councils throughout the United States, giving hem wisdom, firmness and unanimity, and directing hem to the best measures for the public good;—*to bless he Magistrates and people of every rank, and animate and nite the hearts of all to promote the interest of their Country*;—to bless the public defence, inspiring all Commandrs and Soldiers with magnanimity and perseverance, and iving vigour and success to the military operations by ea and land;—to bless the illustrious Sovereign, and the ation in alliance with these States, and all who interest hemselves in the support of our rights and liberties;—o make that alliance of perpetual and extensive usefulness to those immediately concerned, and mankind in general; to grant fruitful seasons, and to bless our industry, trade and manufactures;—to bless all schools and seminaries of earning, and every means of instruction and education; to ause wars to cease, and to establish peace among the ations.

And it is further recommended, That servile labour and recreations be forbidden on the said day."

WHEREFORE, as well in respect of the said recommendation of Congress, as from a due sense of the necessity of humbling ourselves before the great Governor of the Universe, and imploring his protection and support, WE do hereby earnestly recommend to the good people of this Commonwealth, that the said Wednesday, the twenfixth day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, according to the said Resolve.—And that they abstain from all servile labour and recreation on the said day.

GIVEN by order of the COUNCIL, under the Hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

JOSEPH REED,

ATTEST. President.

TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary.

WAS FOUND,

On the 21st instant March, near the store of the subscriber, in Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia,

A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS. Whoever has lost them, by proving their property, paying charges, may have them again, by applying to John Ross.

Also, LOST sometime in December last, near the Indian Queen in Fourth-street, a double Leather Pocket-Book, in which was a State Lottery Ticket, a Thirty Dollar Bill of the emission of May or April, and sundry other papers. Whoever has found the same, shall have One Hundred Dollars Reward.

N. B. To be sold at said John Ross's store, in Front-street, all kinds of dry goods, genteel mahogany and walnut furniture, consisting of desks, tables, chairs, looking-glasses, brass and iron smoothing irons, copper wash kettles, glass lanthorns, and a variety of mens and womans shoes, a few pair of mens boots, buckskin breeches, sundry suits of mens cloathing, silver mounted swords, Windsor chairs, glazed pictures, a compleat set of tea china, glass ware, beaver hats, bed-ticking, ladies silk gowns, two exceeding good clocks, in mahogany cases.

He continues to receive and sell on commission all kinds of goods. Those who please to favor him with their commands, will oblige their humble servant

March 22, 1780. JOHN ROSS.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

LAST night about one o'clock four villains broke open a store of the subscribers, and took out a pipe of Teneriffe WINE, guaging 120 gallons, marked near the bung B. R. and put in a boat supposed to belong to the Brig General Reed, as she was taken the same night. The boat is 23 feet long, with five oars, a swivel stock in her bow, yellow mouldings round her gunnel. Whoever secures the wine, shall be entitled to the above reward, with all reasonable charges paid, and for the thieves, being convicted of their villainy, One Hundred Dollars.

VANUXEM and CLARK.

WANTED,

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, to cook and undertake the management of a kitchen, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

THE Members of the PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP, for ensuring houses from loss by fire, are requested to meet at the Court-House on Monday the 10th day of April next, between two and five o'clock in the afternoon, in order to chuse twelve Directors and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

By order of the Directors,

CALEB CARMALT, *Clerk.*

March 25, 1780.

THOMAS M'FEE,

At his Dwelling house in Carter's Alley,

CONTINUES to post Merchants and Shopkeepers books, and in a regular, clear and mercantile manner; adjusts the most intricate co-partnerships, private, and almost every other kind of long and unsettled accounts. He also draws and copies with neatness, care and expedition, such writings as invoices, sales, accounts current, and writes letters, &c. &c.

Such persons as will please to favour him with their commands, may depend upon the utmost care, punctuality and dispatch.

March 20.

JUST OPENED for SALE, at

RICHARD FOOTMAN's STORE,

In Second-street, below Market-street, Philadelphia,

A great VARIETY of

LINENS,

CONSISTING of 7-8 and 3-4 Dowlass, Platilla Royal, Britannias, and Irish Linens, Fashionable chain and plain Gauses, Modes, Sarsnets, Persians, Ribbonds, Nankeens, elegant Chintzes and Callicoes, Cambricks, best Hyson and Souchong Tea.

N. B. Goods received for sale on the usual commission.

Goods Received, and Sold on Commission,

AT the Store of the subscriber, in a convenient part of the city, in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, at the sign of the Hand-saw, where all kind of goods are received, and sold on the best terms for the owners. The cellars and store-rooms are all dry and fit for the reception of any kind of goods. Any person having goods to dispose of, either in town or country, such as woolen or linen cloths, thread or yarn stockings, or any other articles in any branch, will meet with convenient room, and constant attendance will be given, by

JONATHAN ZANE.

Now on hand the following ARTICLES, viz.

Logwood, Brazilletto, Fustick, Ground Redwood, Ground Logwood, Glass of various sizes, Copperas, Chalk, Powdered Spanish brown, Lump and Powder Antimony, American square Bar and Blister Steel, Awl-blades by the groce, Glew, Galls, Snuff in bottles, Scarf and Thread Buttons, Hair Sand and Indian-meal Sieves, Wheat and Rhean Sieves, Oat Riddles, Sash-Line and Weights, Fish-Hooks and Lines, a small assortment of Ironmongery, &c. &c. A pair of four foot French Burr Mill-Stones, iron bound.

Ready money and a good price for Horsetails.

March 20.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two story BRICK HOUSE and Lot of LAND, containing in front on Arch-street 20 feet, and in length 114 feet, to a ten foot alley, which extends into Sixth-street, with the right to that alley.

A three story Brick House, two rooms and an entry on a floor, a brick piazza, a brick kitchen with a room over it, there is a good pavement before the door, also a pump belonging to this estate, situate in Almond-street, between Front and Second-streets; the lot has 20 feet in front, and 65 in depth.

A Plantation of upwards 70 acres choice Land, within six miles from the city, a good proportion of orchard, meadow and timber.

A Plantation of 180 and 3-4 acres, in New-Castle county, adjoining the Red Lyon tavern, two miles from navigable water, and seven miles from New-Castle. This farm rents for 80 bushels of wheat, and 80 of Indian-corn, a year.

One hundred and thirty acres of patented Land, about a mile and a half from the town of Northumberland.

One hundred and thirty-three acres patented Land, in Berks county, sixteen miles from Reading, a fine creek runs through the land. For terms inquire of LEWIS WEISS, Scrivener, in Arch-street, nearly opposite the gate of the English Church Burial-ground.

The BEAUTIFUL HIGH-BRED HORSE

BLACK AND ALL BLACK,

From VIRGINIA,

FULL sixteen hands high, and in great perfection, rising eight years old, will stand the ensuing season at the subscribers in Cœcil county, Maryland, and cover mares at Two Hundred and Fifty pounds the season. His blood is equal to any on the Continent, which is properly attested by a number of the first gentlemen in Virginia; he was got by Brunswick, an imported horse, Brunswick was got by Oronoko, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian, out of the famous Miss Slamerkin; Brumswick's dam was got by Babram, from as good a stock as any in England. BLACK AND ALL BLACK's dam was got by Arial, who was got by Morton's Traveller, out of Selima, his grand dam was full blooded and a sister of Bullyrock. He is remarkable for getting as elegant and high formed colts as any horse in Virginia; his performance upon the turf has been sufficiently proved, and for near two years has publicly challenged any covering horse upon the Continent. Gentlemen from a distance may depend upon good pasturage being provided, and the greatest care taken of their mares; but the subscriber will not be answerable for any escapes. The money to be paid when the mares are first covered.

ELIHU HALL.

Philadelphia, March 21, 1780.

THE Committee appointed by the Philosophical Society, to make and collect observations on the effects of the severe and long continued cold of last winter, request the curious in every part of the Continent, to communicate to them such remarks as they have already made, or may hereafter make on this subject, particularly such as may properly come under the following heads:

First, Meteorological observations, accurately made with good instruments.

Secondly, The effects of the cold on the earth and waters; such as the depth of earth frozen, the thickness of ice, &c. together with such remarkable circumstances as may attend either freezing or thawing. Also its effects on spirituous, vinous and other liquors.

Thirdly, The effects of the cold, during and after the winter on animals, birds, reptiles, insects and their chrysalises.

Fourthly, The same on vegetables, distinguishing the indigenous from foreign, the spontaneous from the cultivated.

Fifthly, What diseases prevailed most in the extreme cold weather, and after it.

Accurate observations made on former winters, remarkable for cold will be acceptable.

As the comparing together different climates and different seasons is not a matter of mere speculative curiosity, but real benefits may be derived to mankind, by improving this branch of natural knowledge, the Committee promise themselves the assistance of the ingenious, whether Members of the Society or otherwise, in their endeavours to unite in one common stock many valuable fragments of Philosophy, which must otherwise perish with individuals.

The Committee do not propose to make their report before the close of next summer. In the mean time such gentlemen as chuse to favour the Society with their observations, will please to direct their letters to Col. Lewis Nicola, of Philadelphia.

[The Printers of News-papers on the Continent, are requested to give the foregoing a place in their respective Papers.]

THESE may inform, that the Schooner REN (retaken) was brought into the port of New-London, in June last, by the privateer sloop Revenge, and there sold for the benefit of the captors and claimants; and having wrote repeatedly to the former owners, (as appeared by her papers) have as yet had no answer. We therefore give this public information, requesting the claimants in said Schooner to call on Mr. Thomas Nixon, in Philadelphia, who will give them further advice.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN DUNLAP,

(Bound or unbound)

ANY QUANTITY OF

DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOKS,

Printed on fine strong paper and a new type.

N. B. Those who buy by the thousand shall have a large allowance.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1780.

THE Pennsylvania GENERAL ADVERTISER. OR Packet THE

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday.]

By His EXCELLENCY:
JOSEPH REED, Eſq;
Preſident, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania,

A PROCLAMATION,

WHEREAS divers of the inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, within this State, have, by their humble petition, repreſented to the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly, in their preſent Seſſions, that they are in a ſtate of moſt imminent danger, from a number of violent wicked perſons within the ſaid county, who being detected in counterfeitng money and ſuch like evil practices, have burnt the barns, mills and houſes of ſundry well-diſpoſed and faithful ſubjects of this State, who have exerted themſelves in diſcovering and bringing to juſtice the above offenders: AND WHEREAS Benjamin Nugent, William Nugent, John Roſborough, Charles Johnſon and Dr. John M'Cartney, are among others charged with the perpetration of the above offences, but have hitherto eluded the hands of public juſtice: And the ſaid petition being recommended to the care and notice of this Council: For the diſcovery and puniſhment of ſuch pernicious and attrocious crimes, and that the ſaid Benjamin Nugent, William Nugent, John Roſborough, Charles Johnſon and Dr. John M'Cartney, may be brought to condign and exemplary puniſhment, WE have thought fit to iſſue this our Proclamation, hereby promiſing and engaging that the public Reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ſhall be paid to any perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend the ſaid Benjamin Nugent, William Nugent, John Roſborough, Charles Johnſon and Dr. John M'Cartney, or ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for either of them, and ſafely deliver them, or either of them, to any Sheriff within any Goal of this State, together with reaſonable expences attending the ſame. And WE do hereby ſtrictly charge, enjoin and require all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Conſtables, and all other the faithful and liege ſubjects within this Government, to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after the above offenders, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend and ſecure them, and every of them, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice.

GIVEN, by Order of the Council, under the hand of his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſquire, Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

JOSEPH REED,
PRESIDENT.

ATTEST.
TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

WAS LOST,

ON Monday laſt on the Lancaſter road, between Downings town, and the Three Crown Tavern, Eighty four Half Johanneſes and Seven Moidores, directed, Capt. Clayton, Lancaſter, No. 1. ſtiched up in a piece of oznaburgs. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to the Printer hereof, or to Capt. Clayton at Lancaſter, ſhall be well rewarded.

March 28th, 1780.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

LAST night about one o'clock four villains broke open a ſtore of the ſubſcribers, and took out a pipe of Teneriffe WINE, guaging 120 gallons, marked near the bung B. R. and put in a boat ſuppoſed to belong to the Brig General Reed, as ſhe was taken the ſame night. The boat is 23 feet long, with five oars, a ſwivel ſtock in her bow, yellow mouldings round her gunnel. Whoever ſecures the wine, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, with all reaſonable charges paid, and for the thieves, being convicted of their villainy, One Hundred Dollars.

VANUXEM and CLARK.

THOMAS M'FEE,

At his Dwelling houſe in Carter's Alley,

CONTINUES to poſt Merchants and Shopkeepers books, and in a regular, clear and mercantile manner; adjuſts the moſt intricate co-partnerſhips, private, and almoſt every other kind of long and unſettled accounts. He alſo draws and copies with neatneſs, care and expedition, ſuch writings as invoices, ſales, accounts current, and writes letters, &c. &c.

Such perſons as will pleaſe to favour him with their commands, may depend upon the utmoſt care, punctuality and diſpatch.

WANTED.

A WOMAN, that can cook and do the work of a ſmall family. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD BY:
JOHN DUNLAP,
(Bound or unbound)
ANY QUANTITY OF
DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,

Printed on fine ſtrong paper and a new type.

N. B. Thoſe who buy by the thouſand ſhall have a large allowance.

Goods Received, and Sold on Commiſſion,

AT the Store of the ſubſcriber, in a convenient part of the city, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, at the ſign of the Hand-ſaw, where all kind of goods are received, and ſold on the beſt terms for the owners. The cellars and ſtore-rooms are all dry and fit for the reception of any kind of goods. Any perſon having goods to diſpoſe of, either in town or country, ſuch as woolen or linen cloths, thread or yarn ſtockings, or any other articles in any branch, will meet with convenient room, and conſtant attendance will be given, by

JONATHAN ZANE.

Now on hand the following ARTICLES, viz.

Logwood, Brazilletto, Fuſtick, Ground Redwood, Ground Logwood, Glaſs of various ſizes, Copperas, Chalk, Powdered Spaniſh brown, Lump and Powder Antimony, American ſquare Bar and Bliſter Steel, Awl-blades by the groce, Glew, Galls, Snuff in bottles, Scarf and Thread Buttons, Hair Sand and Indian-meal Sieves, Wheat and Rhean Sieves, Oat Riddles, Saſh-Line and Weights, Fiſh-Hooks and Lines, a ſmall aſſortment of Ironmongery, &c. &c. A pair of four foot French Burr Mill-Stones, iron bound.

Ready money and a good price for Horſetails.

March 20.

DESERTED,

On the 19th inſtant, from Capt. Theophilus Parke's Company, in Col. Benjamin Flower's Regiment of Artillery and Artificers,

PATRICK CAIN, a native of Ireland, about twenty-one years of age, five feet five inches high, a well ſet fellow, with ſhort black hair, one of his fore teeth gone, had on a ſailors brown jacket, and canvaſs overalls, he is a remarkable ſwearer, and can beat the drum.

Daniel Morriſon, a native of Scotland, a lad of ſixteen years of age, wears his hair curled, which is light coloured, anſwering to his complexion, had on a blue coat faced with red, leather breeches, and white yarn ſtockings. It is ſuppoſed they are on board ſome of the veſſels in the river. Whoever ſecures either of the deſerters, and returns him to his regiment, ſhall receive One Hundred Dollars reward, and double that ſum for both, by applying to the Commiſſary General of Military Stores office, in this city.

TO BE SOLD BY
LEONARD DORSEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
SALT,
Of an exceeding good QUALITY.

From the PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES, N. 67, 1779.

Extract of a letter from Lord George Germaine, to Major General Howe, dated Whitehall, Feb. 1, 1779.

"THIS letter will be entruſted to the care of the commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Greyhound, who will alſo deliver up to you the officers of the privateer fitted out by the Rebels, under a commiſſion from the Congreſs, and taken by one of Admiral Graves's ſquadron. It has been judged fit to ſend them back to America, for the ſame obvious reaſons that induced the ſending back the Rebel priſoners taken in arms upon the attack of Montreal in September laſt. It is hoped that the poſſeſſion of theſe priſoners will enable you to procure the releaſe of ſuch of his Majeſty's officers and loyal ſubjects as are in the diſgraceful ſituation of being priſoners to the Rebels: For although it cannot be that you ſhould enter into a treaty with Rebels, for a regular cartel for exchange of priſoners; yet I doubt not but your own diſcretion will ſuggeſt to you, the means of effecting ſuch exchange without the King's dignity and honor being committed, or his Majeſty's name uſed in any negociation for that purpoſe: And I am the more ſtrongly urged to point out to you the expediency of ſuch a meaſure, on account of the poſſible difficulties, which may otherwiſe occur in the caſe of foreign troops ſerving in North-America."

MR. DUNLAP,

Notwithſtanding the difficulties cauſed by the war, ſe of the publications in England, find their way hit Of theſe, a work of merit, intitled, "Remarks on taxation of Free States, in a ſeries of letters to a frien has come to my hands. A few extracts will doubtleſs form and pleaſe your readers; and ſhew at the ſame ti ſome of the arts uſed by the Britiſh Miniſtry, to hold the nation to perſiſt in the preſent unavailing and ruin conteſt with North-America. I am, your conſtant der, and very humble Servant, A. B.

EXTRACTS from HISTORICAL REMAR on the TAXATION of FREE STATES, in a ſe of letters to a Friend.

LETTER the firſt, is dated, 30th of April, 1 It takes notice of two diſtinguiſhed pamphlets. of which, intitled "An Hiſtory of the Colonizatio "the FREE STATES of Antiquity," you had the g neſs to bring with you; the other, the "Dean of G ceſter's Tracts," you found here.

The paſſage in the latter which drew out our comme is in his Fourth Tract on Political and Commercial S jects, "where (ſays he) I am far from charging our "lonies with being SINNERS ABOVE OTHERS; beca "I believe, (and if I am wrong, let the hiſtory of "Colonies, whether ancient or modern, from the "of Thucidides down to the preſent time, confute "they can) I ſay, till that is done, I believe, it is the "ture of them all to aſpire at Independency, and ſe "fort themſelves.

The Poet we admire makes one of his Kings ſay, the revolt of his ſubjects,

"Are theſe things neceſſities?
"Then let us meet them like neceſſities."

You and I did not form any regular opinion of Tucker's idea of an illiance with america; but we agreed, that ſhould we take up our pens in ſupport of a plan, we would either uſurp ſo much of the Dean's feſſion, who is a Miniſter of the Goſpel, or aſſume ſo of our own, which is that of Chriſtians, as to recom an alliance on the baſis of good-will, charity, and p unaccompanied by declarations of enmity, and exp ons of malevolence.

It was no particular ſentence, but the general ten the other pamphlet, on which we had ſome diſcourſe. author (I am told) is a gentlemen of North-Britain. is the literary world indebted to his countrymen, ſo many excellent performances they have publiſhed o years. This perſon is of great knowledge, and wri a maſterly ſtile; but in his Hiſtory of the Colonizati Free States, has confined himſelf to the mere practi ſovereign ſtates in the government of their colonies, ticularly in reſpect of taxation. I wiſh he had gon ther; becauſe, the knowledge that we are intereſt acquiring, is,

Firſt, What were the grounds and principles on the power of taxation was founded; and

Secondly, What effects the exerciſe of that powe commonly produced.

Had the learned commentator proceeded to this of ancient hiſtory, he would have ſhewn not only (a Tucker truly aſſerts) that "it is the nature of the "to aſpire at Independency;" but he might alſo explained to us, why nature may be ſuppoſed to hav her ſhare in impelling ſo many nations "to ſet u themſelves."

He has, indeed, done more than any other writ wards bringing the ground of American taxation the precincts of liberty. He has endeavoured to ſh conformity to the examples of the freeſt ſtates of anti the Carthagenian, Greek, and Roman.

But, of all guides to public meaſures, PRECEDENT the moſt fallacious. The temper and habits of on and one nation, may be ill ſuited to the faſhions o ther time, and to the genius of another people; a derive equal ſucceſs from a ſimilarity of meaſures, only the ſame wiſdom and fortitude are neceſſary, what cannot be inſured, the ſame fortune.—Great deed, are the benefits of example, if well conſidered; are the dangers alſo, if partially or injudiciouſly appli Principles muſt be inveſtigated; means weighed with ends; times and ſeaſons obſerved; and what is th conſideration in a free government, the genius and ſition of the governed.

If the partial exerciſes of arbitrary power in States, either ancient or modern, could authorize tiſm, no tyranny would be unwarranted. It was ſaid, he who was free in Sparta, was moſt ſo; but a ſlave "was the greateſt ſlave upon earth." But, I tru ſhall never hear either the condition of a Spartan or the modern treatment of a Weſt-Indian negro, r mended as ſamples of freedom and humanity.

As far as example can teach wiſdom and promot tice, the one is to be deduced from the principles, ther from the effects of public councils.

The length of my letters on this extenſive ſubject perhaps, tire you; but remember, it is a taſk en by yourſelf, and that is is performed by

Your ſincere friend, &c.

(To be continued.)

From the St. CHRISTOPHER's JOURNAL, of March 11.

LONDON.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

MONDAY, December 6.

LORD Ossory rose, and prefaced the motion he had to make with some strictures on the present state of Ireland, which he represented as exceedingly alarming, and dangerous. He attributed it to the carelessness, inattention, and negligence of administration, particularly in their paying no attention to the address of last sessions for information;—in their doing nothing through the summer;—and in their calling together the Irish Parliament in the midst of all the heats of that country, and before the Parliament of this country met to prepare a plan of ease to their trade, &c. He said that these neglects were so flagrant, that fortunately for him, they demanded no powers of eloquence, they spoke for themselves in a language more persuasive than that of oratory; for these reasons he moved the following resolution: "That it is highly criminal in his Majesty's Ministers to have neglected the state of Ireland, so much as to suffer the discontents of the kingdom to rise to a height that is dangerous to the constitutional connection between the two kingdoms, and tending to separate the remaining parts of the British empire."

Lord Middleton seconded the motion, and dwelt particularly on the madness of Government permitting the Irish Parliament to meet to give force and efficiency to the discontents of the public, which he represented as alarming to the highest degree, and apprehended that they amounted virtually to dissolving the connection between all the purposes of commerce between the two kingdoms.

Sir Richard Wrotesly objected to the word criminal in the motion, and moved blameable, which was accepted; which form he thought it highly advisable.—Said that the situation to which the Administration had reduced the country respecting Ireland, was but the counter part of that it had experienced with relation to America, where thirteen great and beautiful provinces were absolutely lost for ever. He then adverted to some great calamity which the nation had suffered in America, and which the House, not at present, would probably be in a few hours in possession of.

Lord Beauchamp took great pains to obviate every idea disadvantageous to the military associations in Ireland;—represented them not only as very useful, but as perfectly constitutional; to prove which, he read part of an act passed in 1745, during Lord Chesterfield's government of that kingdom, which secured to all the protestant inhabitants in that kingdom the power of being armed, and in the use of arms; and he defended the conduct of the Parliament there, as being dictated by no dangerous ambition, but simply by the force of necessity. He lamented however, that an earlier attention had not been given to them, as he was very certain that half the concessions made this sessions would have satisfied the Irish better than double the amount would now.

Mr. Burke spoke with great knowledge and ability on the subject. He ridiculed Lord Beauchamp's situation, which he found it necessary to defend administration, the same time that he could not but admit the facts, and sensible that the Irish nation were acting a right part. But for his own part he thought the honor and dignity of his country were lost and gone, and that all dependance on that country on this, was broken through and destroyed; that the armed societies about which every man spoke with respect, were yet the great support of such demands as were made before upon this country; that the address of the Irish Parliament demanding a free trade, was carried to the Lord Lieutenant under the guard of those societies; that non import agreements were extended to a heat and warmth equal at least to every thing in America; that an Archbishop having desired an English act of parliament to be read in the House of Lords there was refused; he was told he might read that act, or the act of any other country, as a part of his speech, but that it could not be read as binding in Ireland. All these circumstances were acts of hostility and violence, necessary perhaps to the distressed state of that country, but utterly inconsistent with the dependance of a subordinate country, and ruinous to the honor and dignity of a British Parliament. That as an Irishman he could not blame acts which in reality those of patriotism; but he had also the feelings of an Englishman—he felt for the honor and dignity of a country which had adopted him—which had raised him from a state of obscurity and contempt, and placed him in a sphere beyond his merit or his hope. That missing such a situation he wished individually to support the honor and the dignity of that house; but, alas, it was gone! He felt it fallen—and could only now lament the infatuation, and folly of those men who could have prevented such cruel evils; but whose vile indolence, and habitual inactivity had proved the destruction of their country. That the Ministers should betray the interests of their country, and the dignity of Parliament, he was surprised; but they had done that which must astonish every one, they had equally sacrificed the privileges of the crown. There was not a clearer one than the right of raising and arming forces, which was exclusive; but they had not only encouraged the raising those armed societies; they had furnished them with arms, absolutely abusing the Government. Their treatment of the Crown reminded him of an anecdote of James II. His mistresses were all so ugly, that his witty brother used to say, they were given him by his confessors, not to gratify, but mortify the lust of the flesh. In the same manner he might say, that the present Ministers were not given to the crown to encourage and support ambition, but to mortify and ruin all its means and support! Fortunately, however for Ireland, there was a spirit broken out, which would save them effectually from all undue exertions of prerogative. Had not this spirit arisen, the same we have seen in America would be acted over again in Ireland;—we should have seen the port of Cork shut up, their constitution altered—culprits dragged to England for trial, and in a word all those abominable exertions of power, which have broken down and ruined the whole interest and power in America.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland entered into an elaborate defence of Administration. He said that nothing could exceed the injustice of laying the present state of things to the door of Administration. That the grand objection of not calling Parliament together in the summer, upon this business, would fall to the ground when it was considered that the last act of the House, before it adjourned, was rejecting a bill for the enlargement of the Irish trade; rejected by a majority, formed of men of all descriptions, from every side of the House, voting from their own feelings, and opinions alone. How, therefore, could a Minister think of calling them together to do the very contrary to what they had just done before. That as to permitting the Irish Parliament to meet before that of Britain, though there was some appearance of reason in the objection, yet gentlemen should remember that it is absolutely necessary from the date of all public acts in that country, that they meet in October, consequently the British Parliament properly to precede them, must have sat in September, that is, in the very midst of an important, active campaign; he was ready to declare, he thought such a thing impossible; public business could not go on in such a predicament; besides, it was to be considered, that the Nobility and Commoners were then at the camps on the public service, from whence they could not be called without great inconvenience; that, as to the other grievances of Ireland, than those of trade, they did not take their rise from the country itself, but were sent over by inflammatory orators from this side the water, instead of which, one spirit of unanimity, and conciliation, ought to spread throughout every rank.

Mr. Fox. It appears, Mr. Speaker, to be very extraordinary indeed, that a recommendation of coolness, moderation, and consistency, should come to us from those men—from that man, who in the question of America (for it is impossible to separate it, it bears so near a resemblance to the business before us) was all heat, intemperance, and inconsistency. It comes, I say, with a very ill grace from those who talked with so much violence of Mr. Hancock and his crew; but I trust we shall not hear of Mr. Pery (Speaker of the Irish House of Commons) and his crew from the same mouths; thanks to the brave spirit of the Irish nation; and most peculiarly ridiculous, Sir, are such recommendations coming in a speech condemning inflammatory orators, which contains the most opprobious, false, and inflammable assertion that I ever heard in any speech in Parliament; no less than accusing the gentlemen on this side the House with sending over the materials of resistance, and specifying the demands to be made by Ireland. The best answer to such stuff, is to say that it is a FALSEHOOD notorious to the whole kingdom. Who sent it over? Who animated them to their present discontents and violence? Is Mr. Prime Serjeant Burgh an Englishman? Is Mr. Grattan an Englishman? Are the rest of the leaders of a unanimous Parliament Englishmen? But, Sir, the assertion is a piece of that old, false, and contemptible system to which the meanness of Administration has descended in the case of America, that all the evils under which the kingdom groans are owing, not to the negligence and blunders of the men who have possessed an uncontrouled power, but to those who, however unavailingly, opposed their ruinous follies, ignorance, and insufficiency. It is perhaps the most contemptible argument that ever fell from any lips but those of compleat ignorance; of an ignorance no less than that of the learned gentlemen who now asserts that it is to this side the House the disorders of Ireland are owing. Has he never read, has he never conversed? Does he not know that it is an old demand of all the Irish nation in print and otherwise, that the Parliament of England has nothing to do with Ireland? Is the learned Gentleman just dropped from the clouds? Did he never hear of Molyneux? Sir, these opinions were always common in that kingdom, but they had not to do with a weak and blundering administration, who relaxing all the powers of government whenever they were frightened with an appearance of force, have thrown the whole empire into convulsions. Their neglects starved that kingdom, and their weakness animated it to violence: Thus it is only to them that we are obliged for this scene of ruin and confusion; And what is the information which administration this sessions meets Parliament with? What are the points of knowledge they lay before us? Yes, Sir, we have information—we are informed by 42 000 bayoners——it is come to that. You must give a free trade to Ireland, or they will take it in spite of you; and what in the last sessions would have been taken as a favour, is now demanded sword in hand. Nor can I here, Sir, omit mentioning how nearly this amazing neglect of administration was to bringing on the last stage of violence.—If Alderman Horan had not followed the advice not to persist in his action against the Commissioners of the Revenue, it would have come to an Irish jury; it would have been given for him; and if the King's cutters had not seized the goods, a free trade to all the world was established at a single stroke without our participation: And on the contrary, if the cutters had taken the goods, a war between the two countries was lighted up from that moment, as infallibly as ever it was by the tea being thrown into the sea at Boston. It is said, Sir, that the Irish demand of a free trade is not understood: There can be nothing clearer than what it means: It means that the Parliament of Great-Britain should have no controul over their trade.—They may restrain themselves, but you shall not restrain them; you may deny them a trade to your sugar colonies if you please, but then they will trade to the colonies of France, or where they please, subject to the controul of their own Parliament only, and absolutely independent of yours. This I know to be their idea; and if the noble Lord comes with a proposition short of that, it will be received with contempt.

Sir, as to the armed associations which have been mentioned so often, I shall only say that I am so far from thinking them blameable, that they are highly meritorious. Blame men in such times as these for arming themselves! No, Sir: I wish to see arms in the hands of all his Majesty's subjects—the Irish have saved themselves by those arms and God forbid the English should hereafter feel an equal necessity of forming likewise. They have set us the example like a brave and vigilant nation; was this House ready to follow the example of the Commons in Ireland, in refusing money bills till grievances were redressed, affairs would not have come to their present situation; Administration would not then have continued the plague and curse of this country. But there are yet hopes that those men who have uniformly opposed their measures with spirit, and a love of freedom and the constitution, will yet be able to reduce—nor the party of Administration, for there is no such party; and I will venture to assert, that if the power and support of the crown were withdrawn from them, there would not from attachment be fifteen men in his Majesty's dominions that would come continue to support them. In fact, there are only two parties in the kingdom, the party of the crown grown great with the greatness of the empire, but not fallen with the calamities of it; the other, that band of patriotic men united firmly in the determination to reduce within safe and constitutional bounds that enormous power which threatens this kingdom with evils from which America and Ireland have secured themselves. This party contains all propriety of honor, of rank, and of abilities, that can render it respectable in the eyes and feelings of mankind; and standing so much in the way as it does of that system of power which the learned Gentleman supports and wishes well to, no wonder he tries every effort to bespatter and calumniate them; happy when any occasion offered of triumphing in the divisions of that party, but abashed and confounded now they know that it is firmly united in heart and hand to oppose their ruinous and contemptible measures—abashed to see that house, which was once called the hospital of incurables, now, by the splendor of abilities, and the exertion of rare and and uncommon talents, (Lord Shelburne) becoming totally otherwise: And I will venture to assert, that to this party it is alone that the PEOPLE look up, and expect salvation from DESIGNS which they know very well how to fathom, and to understand: They consider this Administration equally as the bane and ruin of the constitution and the empire, and they hope and wish for nothing so much as to see them crushed beneath the weight of that ruing they have made so alarming and extensive. Now, Sir, to talk of wishing the removal of these men, without censuring them, I think a degree of weakness and indiscretion; and I am convinced that the only way of satisfying the Irish that we are sincere in our attentions, is to agree with the present motion to condemn that Administration to whose negligence their mischievous and unhappy situation is totally and solely owing.

The other speakers were Col. Barre, Lord George Germaine, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Attorney General, &c.

On a division there appeared,

For the Motion,	— —	100
Against it	— — —	192

CORK, January 10.

CORK UNION.

On the 26th day of December last, the following Address of the CORK UNION to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, was unanimously agreed to.

To his Excellency JOHN EARL of BUCKINGHAM, Lord Lieutenant, General and General Governor of the Kingdom of Ireland.

The Humble ADDRESS of the CORK UNION, unanimously agreed to at a Meeting held this Twenty-sixth day of December, One thousand seven hundred and seventy nine, in the City of Cork.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Members of the CORK UNION, one of the Volunteer Corps of this city, are anxious to take the earliest opportunity of presenting to your Excellency our warmest and most sincere thanks for your wise, just, and upright administration, particularly for the faithful and pressing REPRESENTATIONS made by your Excellency in favour of this long oppressed and exhausted country. To these representations in a great measure, we hold ourselves indebted for the valuable commercial benefits this kingdom is now upon the eve of receiving.

We intreat your Excellency to assure his Majesty, that as we have armed ourselves at our own expence in defence of his Majesty and our constitutional right as Irish Men, so we are resolved to assist in repelling the hostile attacks of all his Majesty's enemies against this kingdom.

Enjoying the happiness of being governed by the same gracious Sovereign, connected by ties of blood, uniformity of manners and language, and above all, in the participation of a similar free constitution with our fellow subjects of Great-Britain, we shall not vie with them in any thing so much as in attachment to our common Sovereign, and in every effort to contribute to the safety, honor and prosperity of these free kingdoms.

Which Address having been ordered to be presented to his Excellency by such Members of the UNION as were then in Dublin, and the same being transmitted accordingly, a copy thereof was laid before Sir Richard Heron, Secretary to his Excellency, to which the following answer was given by the Secretary.

"His Excellency was very thankful to the Cork Union for their kind intentions, and the manner they expressed themselves as to his conduct; but that he must decline having it presented."

At a meeting of the Cork Union, the 10th day of January, 1780.

Resolved, That conceiving the presenting of an address breathing sentiments of loyalty and affection to our Sovereign, and expressing approbation of the conduct of his Representative, to be the salutary right of all his Majesty's subjects, and that the exercise of such undoubted right would meet with the warmest reception at the foot of the Throne. We earnestly regret that a system of politics should now prevail, which seems to discriminate between loyalty to government and zeal for the constitutional rights of our country, and are constrained to suspect that either misrepresentation of our principles, or misconception of our expressions, could alone have produced such a mistaken system, and the consequent discouraging rejection of our address.

Resolved, That as one institution has been undeniably founded on the purest motives of loyalty to our Sovereign, attachment to our country, and affection to our fellow-subjects, so our conduct shall invariable be guided by these principles.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Cork news-papers, and also in the Dublin Evening-Post, and Freeman's Journal.

Signed by order,

JAMES GREGG, Secretary.

Best possible image.

LONDON, January 4.

Admiralty-Office, January 3, 1780.

CAPTAIN Marſhall, of his Majeſty's ſhip Emerald, arrived late laſt night from Capt. Fielding, with an account of his having fallen in with a fleet of Dutch merchant ſhips, under convoy of the Admiral Count Byland, with a ſquadron of five ſhips and frigates of war.

Captain Fielding deſired permiſſion to viſit the merchant ſhips, which was refuſed. Upon ſending his boats to viſit them, they were fired at; upon which he fired a ſhot a-head of the Dutch Admiral, who returned a broadſide; Captain Fielding did the like; and the Dutch immediately ſtruck their colours. Such of the merchant ſhips as have naval ſtores on board were ſtopt; and the Dutch Admiral told, that he was at liberty to hoiſt his colours and proſecute his voyage. He accepted the former, and ſaluted, but declined the latter; and is coming, with the ſhips that were under his convoy, to Spithead. Further particulars from Commodore Fielding, relative to the Dutch fleet.

THAT, on the afternoon of the 31ſt of December laſt, one of our ſquadron, then on a cruize in the channel, made the ſignal for ſpying a fleet, which was immediately ordered to be chaſed by our whole ſquadron; and that, in a few hours, he came within hail of it, and found it to be a fleet of 17 ſail of Dutch and American merchantmen, under convoy of the Dutch Admiral Byland, with five ſhips of the line and two frigates. Commodore Fielding immediately ordered a barge out, and ſent his Captain on board the Dutch Admiral, with his compliments, and begged to know where that fleet was bound; at the ſame time requeſting permiſſion to ſearch the merchantmen, agreeeble to his inſtructions. The Admiral ſent his Captain back with a very reſpectable anſwer, informing the Commodore, that the Dutch men of war were bound to different ſtations in the Weſt-Indies, and the merchantmen for various ports of France; moſt of which, he acknowledged, were laden with hemp and iron, but none with timber or cordage; but, that he muſt beg to be excuſed from permitting their being ſearched, as his orders were equally poſitive to the contrary. Commodore Fielding returned for anſwer, that he hoped the Admiral would think better of it the next morning, when he ſhould be under the neceſſity of renewing the application. The two fleets paſſed the night in company, and, at day-break, next morning (Jan. 1) the Commodore ſent his Captain again with a more preſſing meſſage, adding, at the ſame time, that ſearch the veſſels he muſt, at all hazards. The Dutch Admiral's reply was, that he was ſorry matters were likely to be brought to ſuch extremity, for, that on boats attempting to board any of his veſſels, he ſhould not fulfil his duty without firing upon them.

About ten o'clock, therefore, the Britiſh Commodore ordered a boat from every ſhip to be manned, and to row down to them with colours flying, which was inſtantly complied with; but no ſooner did the Dutch Admiral perceive the boats bearing down than he fired a ſhot at them: Commodore Fielding immediately fired a ſhot a-head of the Dutch Admiral, from the Namur, which the latter returned with a broadſide; on this the Namur and Vigilant fired each a broadſide at the Dutch flag ſhip from their upper and middle tiers, when the Dutch Admiral ſtruck his flag, as did the reſt of his ſquadron and fleet. Fortunately no lives were loſt on either ſide. Commodore Fielding immediately ſent an officer on board the Admiral, requeſting him to hoiſt his flag again, and purſue his voyage, ſince he (the Commodore) had fulfilled his duty, in capturing the merchant veſſels which he muſt carry into port. The Admiral returned for anſwer, that he thought himſelf bound to ſhare the ſame fate with his convoy, and ſhould therefore proceed with them; but, if the Commodore would make his requeſt in writing, that he ſhould hoiſt his colours, he would certainly comply with it; this being immediately done, the Dutch Admiral and his ſquadron diſplayed their colours, and ſaluted the Britiſh flag with 13 guns, which was returned by Commodore Fielding; who immediately after, proceeded with the merchantmen, and all the Dutch ſhips of war, for Spithead.

The fleet conſiſted of 27 ſail of merchantmen; but 10 of them parted company the night before they were ſeen by the Engliſh ſquadron. Paul Jones was not in company with the above fleet, as is reported, but ſailed out of the Texel in a foggy night about a fortnight ago in a ſingle ſhip [the Alliance]; and from the Dutch Admiral's account, went north about, to avoid the frigates that were cruiſing for him.

As ſoon as the above intelligence was received at the Admiralty, a copy of the diſpatches were ſent to Count Welderen, the Dutch Ambaſſador.

The King of Pruſſia has lately granted permiſſion to ſome Britiſh officers to raiſe ſeamen in the ports of his dominions, for the ſervice of the Court of London.

The Engliſh frigate of war, the Bellona, of 20 guns and 120 men, Capt Francis Finchley, which was eſcorting ſome Britiſh merchant ſhips from Hull to the Elbe, ran aground at the entrance of that river; the ſhip was loſt, and only part of the crew ſaved.

Advice is received that a Dutch man of war of 56 guns, from St. Euſtatia, is loſt off Cape Finiſter, in a hard gale of wind, and about 100 of her crew were ſaved by an American privateer that was in company with her, but the remainder periſhed.

Summonſes are iſſued for a Council, to be held at St. James's on Wedneſday next, ſaid to be on the conſideration of the propoſitions of terms of conciliation with America.

The terms propoſed are ſaid to be, that America ſhall be put on the ſame footing as Ireland, by the late conceſſion; to have a Parliament, and a General Governor, with a Houſe of Peers, which are not to exceed a limited number; the appointment of Governors of provinces and forts to be in the crown.

The firſt buſineſs on the meeting of Parliament, it is ſaid, will be to enter on the foregoing, which is ſaid to be in a ſtate of more forwardneſs than moſt people think of.

The Dutch Ambaſſador has given notice to all perſons in the naval or military line, ſubjects of the republic, to return home immediately, to reſume their employments in the ſervice of their own country.

They write from Cadiz, that the Serieux and the Don Philip, two Spaniſh frigates, which had on board 4000 fire arms and ammunition, bound from Monti Chriſti, are loſt at ſea in a gale of wind, and all on board periſhed.

A letter from Cadiz mentions, that the Oriflame, a fine Spaniſh frigate from Lima, bound to the above port, with a conſiderable quantity of rich merchandize and treaſure on board, is taken on her paſſage by ſome of the Engliſh cruizers.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, January 6.

"The undermentioned are the names of the Dutch ſhips taken by Capt. Fielding: The Vrow Anne Chriſtiana Jacobs; De tyk Engonvar, Stoffot Egmons; Mary Aate, De Frize; De Jonge Frow Lavinier and Jacoba Johanna, Bannergh; Jonge Lyberg, Areans; De Jonge Veerben Renoma, Altez; Reſolution, Eengenkn; Sibella and Hillijonga, Guits Tal; De Jonge Jeningh Paula, Hockſma.

"Yeſterday morning ſailed the following ſhips on a cruize, viz. Valiant, 74 guns, Capt. Goodall; Portland, 50, Capt. Hunt; Laurel, 28, Capt. Lloyd; Daphne, 20, Capt. Chinnery; Seaford, 20, Capt. Preſcot; Camel, 20, Capt. Blygh; and Hawke, 10, Capt. Murray.

"It is ſaid the above ſhips are intended to intercept another fleet of Dutchmen from the Texel, with naval ſtores for France and Spain, which are coming without convoy, it having been refuſed them by the States."

Laſt night it was reported the Romney, Commodore Johnſtone, fell in on the 28th ultimo in latitude 47, north, with a regiſter ſhip, laden with bullion, which, after a broadſide from the Commodore, ſtruck. Touching at Fyal, ſhe took in the ore which had been unladen from the Spaniſh frigate, taken ſome time ago by Captain Salter of the Huſſar.

A letter received laſt night from St. Helens, brings advice that the frigate which Capt. Fielding ſent after the Dutch ſhips was returned, with an account that they are all got into Breſt.

It is confidently aſſerted, that a treaty offenſive and defenſive is at laſt concluded between Great-Britain and Ruſſia: The latter power to ſend 12,000 men to America, the beginning of next ſummer; and twenty ſhips of the line of battle, as ſoon as the ſeaſon will admit, into the Engliſh channel.

Yeſterday the Hon. Capt. Fielding was preſent at the levee, for the firſt time ſince his arrival from Portſmouth, on which occaſion he was preſented to his Majeſty, and moſt graciouſly received, and had afterwards the honor to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

January 11. Admiral Rodney has taken an American and a French privateer, in the chops of the channel in conſort.

It is ſaid, that the Dutch received full payment for all the ſtores that were ſhipped under the convoy of Admiral Byland before they ſailed. The French Agent at the Hague, Mr. Henniker, came under obligation to indemnify the Dutch for all poſſible loſs.

Saturday morning arrived in the river the Good Agreement, Capt. Smith, from Gibraltar. Every thing remained quiet when ſhe left that place.

The Protecteur, a French man of war of 74 guns, (on board of which were a great number of Engliſh priſoners) is ſafely arrived at St. Rochelle, after a tedious paſſage, from St. Domingo. A violent hurricane obliged the Capt. to throw overboard moſt of his guns, her foremaſt went by the board, and ſhe arrived off the Iſle of Rhe a mere wreck. The Engliſh paſſengers were two Lieutenants of the Royal Artillery, and moſt of the officers of the 48th regiment who were taken at Grenada, from whence, after Count D'Eſtaing had ſuffered his people to ſtrip them even to their wearing apparel, they were ſent to St. Domingo, and kept in cloſe confinement till they embarked in the above man of war. On their arrival at Rochelle, the inhabitants treated them with the utmoſt politeneſs and hoſpitality. Moſt of the above officers have received paſſports from the Court of Verſailles, and are daily expected home by way of Oſtend.

Monday ſome diſpatches were received by government from Holland, on which account a privy-council is to meet by ſummons after the levee at St. James's to morrow.

Orders were on Saturday ſent down to Portſmouth not to unload the Dutch ſhips taken by Captain Fielding, and brought in there, until further orders; and alſo that the crews of the ſaid ſhips be provided with neceſſary proviſions, ſo long as they ſtay there.

A private letter of credit received from the Hague, ſays, "Their High Mightineſſes, the States General, have ordered to fitted out, for the protection of their trade, 32 ſhips of war, viz. ſix of 60 guns, eight of 50, eight of 36, ſeven of 20, and one of 12, the two others are not mentioned."

A private letter from Berlin ſays, his Pruſſian Majeſty has given orders for ſeveral thouſands of his beſt troops to be kept in conſtant exerciſe they will be wanted for actual ſervice early in ſpring.

They write from Cadiz, that ſix tranſports, under convoy of two men of war, are ſailed from that port, with three battalions of Spaniſh troops on board, bound to Mexico.

TRENTON, March 29.

Extract of a letter from Hackinſack, dated March 24.

"Yeſterday morning at 4 o'clock, a detachment of the enemy of about 200 men, commanded by Lt. Col. M'Pherſon, of the 42d regt. made a deſcent upon the place by way of the Little Ferry. Soon after they entered the town they burnt the Court houſe, and alſo Meſſrs Boyd's and Chapple's dwelling-houſes, and then proceeded to Paramus, with intention to ſurprize the detachment of continental troops under the command of Major Stuart. At that place the enemy were joined by another party of equal force, which landed at Cloſter and marched by Weirmiſs, and would probably have effected their purpoſe had not Major Stuart received information of their approach. In their rout they plundered and abuſed the inhabitants indiſcriminately, in a moſt pitiable manner; and carried off between 20 and 30 of the inhabitants priſoners. Capt. Outwater of our militia, and Hendrick Van Geiſon, were ſlightly wounded, but not taken off. In this excurſion the enemy had a number killed and wounded, and near 20 of them were made priſoners by our troops, who behaved exceedingly well; and hung upon their rear as they retreated from Paramus to Fort Lee, where they embarked."

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.

Yeſterday arrived at this port, in 13 days from St. Euſtatia, the brig Holker, Captain Lawlar.

☞ The extravagant price of paper, all other articles uſed in the printing buſineſs, obliges the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, to publiſh it *only* on Tuesdays and Saturdays, until the neceſſary materials can be had on more *tolerable terms*, which he hopes will be in a ſhort time.

‡‡‡ The TRUSTEES of the UNIVERSITY are deſired to meet at the Univerſity, on Wedneſday evening next, ſeven o'clock.

April 4, 1780.

Treaſury-Office, April 1, 178

FOR the information of ſuch perſons as have buſineſs with the Board of Treaſury of the United States; notice is given that the hours appointed to receive applications, are from twelve at noon, to two, and from four to five o'clock, in the afternoon.

J. L. CLARKSON, Cl

TO BE SOL

A GENTEEL PHÆTON, with harneſs. Enquire at the Coneſtogo Wa Likewiſe a good RIDING CHAIR.

TO BE SOL

The firſt time of Sale, next week,

At WILLIAM BROWN's Vendue-St

FLATTING-MILL and MACHI for ſtamping Coffin Furniture. They are ent new, and may be of particular uſe to Goldſmiths.

To be SOLD at Private Sale

A SMALL SCHOONER, now lying a upper ſide of Race-ſtreet wharf. For terms a to Mr. Boyer Brooks, in Front-ſtreet, the fifth doo bove Race-ſtreet.

Juſt Imported, and to be Sold by

ANDREW TYBOU

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

FINE deep coloured Caro, French Claret in ties, German Steel, white and red Crude Tar Hatters fine and coarſe Bow-ſtrings.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN WILCOCK

A Quantity of RIGGING compleatly fitted, vi THE lower maſt, top-maſt, and top-gallant-m ſhrouds, the back and breaſt-ſtays, and fore and ſtays, with the following ſails, a foreſail, mainſail, miz fore-topſail, main-topſail, mizen-topſail, mizen ſtay main-topmaſt-ſtayſail, and jibb. All the above cord and ſails are new, and ſuitable for a ſhip of 75 to 85 f keel. Two new cables of about 9 to 10 inches. Sun paints in kegs, Spaniſh brown dry and ground up w oil, and yellow-oaker, ſherry wines of excellent qual in pipes. Double refined ſugar, ſome dry goods con ting of a few pieces of cloths and ſhalloons, and a n aſſortment of chintzes, and a few tons of bar-iron.

WANTED,

In a family at a country town, ſome diſtance fro Philadelphia,

A CAREFUL WOMAN, that would unde take to look after houſe-work, and take care children. Such a perſon well recommended, will me with good encouragement. Enquire of Iſaac Sidma in Pear ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets.

N. B. A quantity of Loaf Sugar for ſale. Enquire above.

One Hundred and Twenty Dollars Reward

WAS STOLEN from the ſubſcriber on Eaſte Sunday, a ſorrel Mare COLT, about te hands high, will be two years old next ſpring; ſhe has bald face, and her near ſide branded with the letter T. S. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and ſecures th Thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Sixty Dollar for each of them, paid by the ſubſcriber living in Cam pington at the ſign of the Storks.

DEWALD STORK.

TO BE SOLD BY

HUMPHREYS AND ROBERTS,

At their Steel Store in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

A LARGE QUANTITY of

STEEL SAW-MILL SAWS,

Neatly finiſhed, and equal in quality to any ever imported from Europe.

TO BE SOLD,

A PIECE of GROUND containing fifteen acres and twenty-one perches, with a large two ſtory brick tenement thereon, commonly known by the name of the CHAPEL, ſituated on the road leading from Franckford to the Old York Road, about four miles from this city, and one mile above the Riſing Sun. Inquire of the Printer.

WANTED,

In a Public part of the Town,

A CHAMBER, a Front room for an office, and Boarding for a ſingle Gentleman. Any good family that accommodate a perſon in this way, may apply to the Printer.

NERAL LOAN-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, March 22, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That, in purſuance of the Reſolves of Con-ſs, there have been deſtroyed in this Of-, the following ſums of the emiſſions Continental Currency taken out of cir-ation, viz.

	Dollars.
the emiſſion of May 20, 1777,	12,445,567
the emiſſion of April 11, 1778,	19,858,804
	32,304,371

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Treaſurer of Loans.

Head of Elk, March 28, 1780.

UBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the ſubſcriber, That the Commiſſion-appointed by the Honorable Continen-Congreſs to ſettle the accounts tranſacted me, under direction of the Honorable Board of War, in the year 1778, are w ſetting at the houſe of Mr. David Ric-tts, within a mile of this place. This therefore to requeſt all perſons that I ve done buſineſs with on public accounts, d others, to give them, the ſaid Commiſ-ners, all information of my proceedings, d to make known to them all embezzle-ents or frauds committed by me, [if any] ring my acting in that, the Quarter-Maſ-r or Forage Department.

H. HOLLINGSWORTH,
D. Q. M. G.

THE Members of the PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP, for enſuring ouſes from loſs by fire, are requeſted to eet at the Court-Houſe on Monday the oth day of April next, between two and ve o'clock in the afternoon, in order to huſe twelve Directors and a Treaſurer, for e enſuing year.

By order of the Directors,
CALEB CARMALT, *Clerk.*

March 25, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two ſtory BRICK HOUSE and Lot of LAND, containing in front n Arch-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length 114 eet, to a ten foot alley, which extends into ixth-ſtreet, with the right to that alley.

A three ſtory Brick Houſe, two rooms nd an entry on a floor, a brick piazza, a rick kitchen with a room over it, there is a good pavement before the door, alſo a ump belonging to this eſtate, ſituate in Al-mond-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets; the lot has 20 feet in front, and 65 in depth.

A Plantation of upwards 70 acres choice Land, within ſix miles from the city, a good proportion of orchard, meadow and timber.

A Plantation of 180 and 3-4 acres, in New-Caſtle county, adjoining the Red Lyon tavern, two miles from navigable water, and ſeven miles from New-Caſtle. This farm rents for 80 buſhels of wheat, and 80 of Indian-corn, a year.

One hundred and thirty acres of patented Land, about a mile and a half from the town of Northumberland.

One hundred and thirty-three acres patented Land, in Berks county, ſixteen miles from Reading, a fine creek runs through the land. For terms inquire of LEWIS WEISS, Scrivener, in Arch-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the gate of the Engliſh Church Burial-ground.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
November 23, 1779. A. M.

A PETITION from Henry Dougherty, of the city of Philadelphia, referred over from the late Houſe of Aſſembly, was read; and thereupon,

Reſolved, That the ſaid Henry Dougherty is hereby appointed to the office of Collector of the Duties impoſed by an Act of Aſſembly intitled, "An Act for impoſing a duty on perſons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent perſons being imported into this Province," (now State).

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE, Clerk of the Gen. Aſſembly.

WHEREAS the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-four, paſſed an Act intitled, "An Act to prevent infectious diſeaſes being brought into the city of Philadelphia," of which the following is an extract:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no Commander, Maſter or other perſon having charge of any ſhip or veſſel bound to the port of Philadelphia, or to any other port or place within this Province, having on board at the time the ſaid ſhip or veſſel departed from any port or place whatſoever beyond the ſeas any greater number of perſons, whether paſſengers or ſervants, or both, than forty, or having any perſon diſordered with an infectious diſeaſe, or coming from any ſickly port or place, ſhall bring his ſhip or veſſel, or ſuffer or permit the ſame to be brought, nearer to the city than the Iſland called Little Mud Iſland, near the mouth of the river Schuylkill, or ſhall bring on ſhore, or cauſe or ſuffer to be landed or brought on ſhore, at any port or place within this Province, any of ſuch paſſengers or ſervants, or any part or parcel of their goods or effects, or the goods or effects of any other perſon or perſons whatever, until he ſhall have obtained a licence or permit in writing for that purpoſe under the hand of the Officer or his Deputy appointed by virtue of the Act intitled, An Act for impoſing a duty on perſons convicted of heinous crimes, and to prevent poor and impotent perſons being imported into this Province, under the penalty of Five Hundred Pounds, being thereof legally convicted in any Court of Quarter Seſſions within this Province," (now State).

AND WHEREAS the Honorable the Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, taking into conſideration the above Act, have been pleaſed to nominate and appoint the ſubſcriber Health Officer for the port of Philadelphia, of which all Maſters, Commanders, or other perſons having charge of any ſhip or veſſel coming into the ſaid port, are deſired to take notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

HENRY DOUGHERTY, Health Officer.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 25th inſtant, out of the ſubſcriber's Counting-Houſe, in Water-ſtreet, five doors below Cheſnut ſtreet, one piece of deep blue BROAD CLOTH, of the ſecond quality, containing twenty-eight yards. Whoever will give information of the ſame, that the owner may recover it, ſhall receive Five Hundred Dollars, or in proportion for any part thereof; and for the Cloth, Thief or Thieves the above reward, paid by

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

March 28, 1780.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of EMANUEL JOSIAH, deceaſed, are once more deſired to make ſpeedy payment. And all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, on or before the firſt day of May next, to

JAMES JOSIAH, Adminiſtrator.

WILL be SOLD,
On WEDNESDAY the 19th of April, if not ſold before at Private Sale,

THE SHALLOP RED CEDAR, with her tackle and apparel, now laying at Mr. Tatnall's wharf in Wilmington; ſhe ſails remarkably faſt, is four years old, and built with red cedar and live-oak. Attendance will be given, and terms made known by the ſubſcribers, in the borough of Wilmington.

GEORGE GARDEN,
CORNELIUS PLEINES, and
ENOCH ANDERSON.

N. B. LOST, (belonging to the Shallop Red Cedar) a NEW KEEL BOAT, without ring-bolts, the fore-thought carried away. Whoever will take up the ſame, and deliver it to either of the above mentioned perſons at Wilmington, ſhall have One Hundred Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Spruce-ſtreet between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, a brindled COW, with a white face, and a ring round her left eye, has both of her ears ſlit, and will calf in ſix weeks. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and brings her to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive the above reward.

ABNER LOUIS.

JUST OPENED for SALE, at
RICHARD FOOTMAN's STORE,
In Second-ſtreet, below Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A great VARIETY of
LINENS,

CONSISTING of 7-8 and 3-4 Dowlaſs, Platilla Royal, Britanniaſs, and Iriſh Linens, Faſhionable chain and plain Gauſes, Modes, Sareſnets, Perſians, Ribbonds, Nankeens, elegant Chintzes and Callicoes, Cambricks, beſt Hyſon and Souchong Tea.

N. B. Goods received for ſale on the uſual commiſſion

Philadelphia, March 21, 1780.

THE Committee appointed by the Philoſophical Society, to make and collect obſervations on the effects of the ſevere and long continued cold of laſt winter, requeſt the curious in every part of the Continent, to communicate to them ſuch remarks as they have already made, or may hereafter make on this ſubject, particularly ſuch as may properly come under the following heads:

Firſt, Meteorological obſervations, accurately made with good inſtruments.

Secondly, The effects of the cold on the earth and waters; ſuch as the depth of earth frozen, the thickneſs of ice, &c. together with ſuch remarkable circumſtances, as may attend either freezing or thawing. Alſo its effects on ſpirituous, vinous and other liquors.

Thirdly, The effects of the cold, during and after the winter on animals, birds, reptiles, inſects and their chryſaliſes.

Fourthly, The ſame on vegetables, diſtinguiſhing the indigenous from foreign, the ſpontaneous from the cultivated.

Fifthly, What diſeaſes prevailed moſt in the extreme cold weather, and after it.

Accurate obſervations made on former winters, remarkable for cold will be acceptable.

As the comparing together different climates and different ſeaſons is not a matter of mere ſpeculative curioſity, but real benefits may be derived to mankind, by improving this branch of natural knowledge, the Committee promiſe themſelves the aſſiſtance of the ingenious, whether Members of the Society or otherwiſe, in their endeavours to unite in one common ſtock many valuable fragments of Philoſophy, which muſt otherwiſe periſh with individuals.

The Committee do not propoſe to make their report before the cloſe of next ſummer. In the mean time ſuch gentlemen as chuſe to favour the Society with their obſervations, will pleaſe to direct their letters to Col. Lewis Nicola, of Philadelphia.

[The Printers of News-papers on the Continent, are requeſted to give the foregoing a place in their reſpective Papers.]

TO BE SOLD,
For Continental Money, Bills upon France, or Loan-Office Certificates drawing intereſt on France,

A PLANTATION containing two hundred and eighty-four acres of land, pleaſantly ſituate on the main road leading from Trenton to Allentown, within two and a half miles of Trenton and the ſame diſtance from a landing, which makes it much more valuable as a team may haul four loads of wood in a day from it to the landing. There is a ſmall dwelling houſe and a ſmall orchard on it; about fifty acres cleared, the reſt good woodland, on which there may be about twelve acres of meadow made. For terms apply to Mr. ALEXANDER NELSON, Merchant, in Water-ſtreet, above Walnut ſtreet, Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber in Trenton, State of New-Jerſey, where the premiſes may be viewed and the terms made known.

BERNARD HANLON.

Let the PUBLIC BEWARE.

WHEREAS Bernard Hanlon, of Trenton, has advertiſed in the New-Jerſey Gazette, a plantation for ſale, lying in Nottingham townſhip, and county of Burlington—I the underwritten ſubſcriber take this method to inform the public that the ſaid land originally belonged to John Porterfield, in fee-ſimple, and after the death of my grand-father was regularly attached by my father as lawful executor of my deceaſed grandfather, to anſwer a debt due to the eſtate of my ſaid grand-father from the ſaid John Porterfield, and, according to a regular courſe of law, was ſold by the then Sheriff Joſeph Hollingſhead, at public ſale, when my father proved the purchaſer; but my father dying before he received the Sheriff's deed for the ſaid land, his adminiſtrators have ſince been told that they muſt wait till I, who was the heir of my deceaſed father, ſhould become of age. Therefore being now of full age, do forewarn all manner of perſons from purchaſing the ſame, as I am determined to defend my title againſt any claim founded on any attachment made on ſaid land, to anſwer any other debt of ſaid Porterfield, ſince it was ſold at public ſale, as above.

Trenton, March 14, 1780. ISAIAH YARD.

WAS FOUND,
On the 22ſt inſtant March, near the ſtore of the ſubſcriber, in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS. Whoever has loſt them, by proving their property, paying charges, may have them again, by applying to John Roſs.

Alſo, LOST ſometime in December laſt, near the Indian Queen in Fourth-ſtreet, a double Leather Pocket-Book, in which was a State Lottery Ticket, a Thirty Dollar Bill of the emiſſion of May or April, and ſundry other papers. Whoever has found the ſame, ſhall have One Hundred Dollars Reward.

N. B. To be ſold at ſaid John Roſs's ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, all kinds of dry goods, genteel mahogany and walnut furniture, conſiſting of deſks, tables, chairs, looking-glaſſes, braſs and iron ſmoothing-irons, copper waſh-kettles, glaſs lanthorns, and a variety of mens and womans ſhoes, a few pair of mens boots, buckſkin breeches, ſundry ſuits of mens cloathing, ſilver mounted ſwords, Windſor chairs, glazed pictures, a compleat ſet of tea china, glaſs ware, beaver hats, bed-ticking, ladies ſilk gowns, two exceeding good clocks, in mahogany caſes.

He continues to receive and ſell on commiſſion all kinds of goods. Thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their commands, will oblige their humble ſervant

March 22, 1780. JOHN ROSS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1780.

THE PENNSYLVANIA OR GENERAL ADVERTISER

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.]

PHILADELPHIA.

An ACT directing the apportioning and aſſeſſing of county rates and levies; poor rates; the taxes to be layed for the opening, amending and repairing of roads and highways; the taxes to be layed for ſupporting the nightly watch, the lamps and pumps, and for pitching, paving and cleanſing the ſtreets, lanes and alleys, and for regulating, making and amending the water-courſes and common-ſewers in the city of Philadelphia, conformably to the State taxes on taxable perſons, and on eſtates real and perſonal; for explaining and amending the Acts paſſed in the year One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine; for aſſeſſing and levying the ſaid State taxes: And for increaſing the recompence of county Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors.

WHEREAS in and by divers Acts of Aſſembly, county rates and levies; poor rates; taxes neceſſary to be levied for the opening, amending and repairing of roads and high ways; and the taxes for ſupporting the nightly watch, lamps and pumps, and for pitching, paving and cleanſing the ſtreets, lanes and alleys, and regulating, making and amending the water-courſes and common ſewers in the city of Philadelphia, various modes of aſſeſſment are directed within the ſeveral counties, townſhips and diſtricts, and within the city of Philadelphia reſpectively.

AND WHEREAS the making of the ſaid aſſeſſments as is directed in and by the ſeveral Acts of Aſſembly aforeſaid, hath been found to be very tedious and expenſive, and the ſame is now become needleſs in moſt of the counties of this State, by the preſent manner of aſſeſſing the State taxes upon taxable perſons, and eſtates real and perſonal, and it would ſave much time and trouble, if the county, city, townſhip, and diſtrict rates and taxes aforeſaid, were aſſeſſed conformably to the State taxes.

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the paſſing of this Act, all county, city, townſhip, and diſtrict taxes hereinbefore enumerated, thereafter to be laid and aſſeſſed on the taxable perſons and eſtates real and perſonal, within any county, the city of Philadelphia, or any townſhip or diſtrict, ſhall be apportioned and aſſeſſed according to the laſt State tax, layed in the particular county and not otherwiſe.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That nothing herein contained ſhall extend to any ſtate tax on ready money, nor to debar any perſon, who may think him or herſelf aggrieved by any thing done by virtue of this Act, of any appeal to which he or ſhe was otherwiſe intitled; nor to alter the mode of collecting any of the rates, levies or taxes aforeſaid; nor to alter the mode of taxation in any county in which a State tax has not been made, within twelve months before the laying of ſuch county, city, townſhip or diſtrict rate or tax.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if upon appeal concerning any rate or tax as aforeſaid, it ſhall appear that any real eſtate hath been transferred from the perſon or perſon charged for the ſame, in the laſt State tax, and before the laying of ſuch county, city, townſhip or diſtrict rate or tax, ſo appealed againſt, the Commiſſioners of the county, Juſtices of the Peace, Wardens of the watch, or Commiſſioners for paving the ſtreets of the city of Philadelphia as the caſe may be, ſhall tranſfer to the name of the purchaſer thereof, and charge ſuch purchaſer in the duplicate, with the rate or tax aſſeſſed upon ſuch eſtate.

AND WHEREAS it will not be reaſonable that county Aſſeſſors in laying the county tax, and the Aſſeſſors of the city of Philadelphia in laying of city taxes, according to the direction of this Act, ſhould be paid as heretofore,

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Aſſeſſors ſhall in executing this Act, be intitled to like recompence as is herein after allowed to county Aſſeſſors and no other.

AND WHEREAS divers owners of lands whereon improvements have been made, and on tenements, may not reſide in the county or diſtrict where ſuch lands or tenements are ſituate, whereby it may be difficult to collect the taxes aſſeſſed on ſuch real eſtate, in purſuance of the Acts of Aſſembly paſſed in the year One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, authorizing the laying and aſſeſſing and levying of State taxes; for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the tenant or tenants, or other perſon reſiding on, or occupying ſuch real eſtate, his, her and their goods and chattles, as well as the lands goods and chattles of the owner, or owners thereof, ſhall be liable to be diſtrained for to ſatisfy the ſaid taxes or any of them; and in caſe the tenant or tenants, or other perſon or perſons reſiding on, or occupying ſuch real eſtate hath or have paid, or ſhall pay any tax laid thereon, by virtue of any of the ſaid Acts, or hath or have been, or ſhall be diſtrained to ſatify ſuch tax, ſuch tenant or tenants may retain the ſame out of the rent, by him, or her, or them, payable for ſuch real eſtate, to the landlord; or the ſaid tenant or tenants, or other occupier or occupiers of ſuch eſtate ſhall recover the ſame, with coſts of ſuit, of the owner of ſuch eſtate, by action of debt, if under fifty pounds, in a ſummary way, in like manner as ſmall debts are recoverable; but if the ſame exceeds fifty pounds in any Court of Common Pleas.

Provided always, that nothing in this Act ſhall, in any manner alter any contract heretofore made between any landlord and tenant concerning the payment of taxes; nor to repeal or alter the directions of the Act of Aſſembly intituled, "an Act for raiſing the additional ſum of Five millions ſeven hundred thouſand dollars, in the year One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine," paſſed on the tenth day of October laſt, obliging tenants holding under a leaſe, whereby the rent had been reſerved in current money, to pay over and above the ſaid rent, all taxes on his holding.

AND WHEREAS the recompence at preſent allowed to county Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors, is found to be unequal to their expences and labours; wherefore,

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That henceforth the recompence of the ſaid Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors, ſhall be ten ſhillings per diem, or money at ten ſhillings for a buſhel of wheat, and ſhall be eſtimated and ſatisfied in like manner, as the recompence and fees of county Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors were eſtimated and ſatisfied before the paſſing of this Act.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, on Saturday, March the Eighteenth, Anno Domini, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Philadelphia, April 3, 1780.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur, and Andrew Elliot, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in one courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the Subſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the intereſts and eſtates of the ſaid John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur, and Andrew Elliot, in the following tracts and parcels of land, viz. No. 1. one lot in Spring Garden, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front on Vine-ſtreet 36 feet, and 140 feet deep, with two brick tenements on Vine-ſtreet, and two frame tenements back; No. 2. a brick tenement and lot of ground on Fourth-ſtreet, continued northward on Hickory lane, containing about five acres; late of John Parrock. No. 1. a tract of land in Eaſt Northern Liberties, containing about 76 acres, on Point no Point road, with ſixteen acres of bank meadow, two brick tenements and other improvements thereon; No. 2. one lot in Kinſington on Greenwood lane, containing about 3 acres; No. 3. a lot near Frankford road, containing about 1 1-4 acres; late of Samuel Shoemaker. A tract of land in Blockley Townſhip, containing about fifty-ſix acres, with improvements, ſituate on the river Schuylkill; late of John Butcher. Peter Arthur, one lot in Southwark, fronting on Plumb ſtreet fifteen feet, and in depth 90 feet. Andrew Elliot, No. 1. about 8 acres of meadow, on Glouceſter Point road; No. 2. a tract or piece of land on the Lower Ferry road, of about 35 acres; No. 3. a tract or piece of land in the Northern Liberties, on the Ridge road of about 40 acres; No. 4. a lot of about 10 1-2 acres, part adjoining the former. The above late belonging to Andrew Elliot and wife. All which will be ſold at the Court-Houſe, at Philadelphia, on the fifth day of May next, the ſales to continue from day to day, until the whole be ſold.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, to wit, One fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one-fourth of the purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month after ſale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-houſe on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment; and in like manner on the thirtieth day after the ſale, to receive the laſt payment. After which no purchaſe-money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,] Agents for
WILLIAM M'MULLIN.] P. county.

The ſale to begin at ten o'clock.

Philadelphia, April 4th, 178

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Male W Inhabitant, between the ages of Eighteen Fifty-Three, belonging to the Artillery Ba tion of the City and Libertues; That an Election be held at the State-Houſe on Saturday the 15th inſt between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock, then and t to chooſe a Lieutenant Colonel, and a Major. An Monday the 17th inſtant, at the ſame place, to cho for each company of Artillery, one Captain, one C tain Lieutenant, one Firſt Lieutenant, and two Sec Liutenants.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT the Militia of the city of Philadelphia Diſtricts, are ſubject to the following days of exer that is to ſay, in companies on the two laſt Monday the month of April, and in battalion on the two Mondays in the month of May: And the firſt batt ſhall muſter in battalion on the third Monday in M the ſecond battalion on the Tueſday following; the t battalion on Wedneſday, and ſo on till the whole n ber of battalions ſhall have muſtered, according to numercial rank, on any or every day of the week, turday and Sunday excepted) untill the whole nu of battalions ſhall have muſtered in the aforeſaid ner: And on the day following, ſhould it not ha to be Saturday or Sunday, the whole nunber of b lions belonging to the City of Philadelphia and Di annexed, ſhall meet in brigade, agreeable to the Mi Law of this State.

WILLIAM HENR
Lieutenant of the City, &

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLV HOSPITAL, are deſired to attend the annual tion of twelve Managers and a Treaſurer. To be according to Law on the firſt day of May next, bet the hours of two and ſix in the afternoon, at ſaid pital.

TO BE SOLD BY
LEVI HOLLINGSWORT
BEST INDIGO in caſks,
RAISINS in keggs,
MOLASSES, MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
BOHEA TEA, COFFEE,
IMPORTED STEEL,
MARYLAND and VIRGINIA TOBACC
SUPERFINE and COMMON FLOUR,
A quantity of BEES WAX, &c. &c.
April 6, 1780.

TO BE LE
And may be entered on immediately,
A FARM conveniently ſituated near German and five miles from Philadelphia, containing 120 acres, a conſiderable part is well incloſed, of a great proportion is orchard and meadow gro There is on the premiſes a good dwelling houſe, ſtables, and Cow houſes, all in good order. For ther particulars enquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD by Private Sa

AN elegantly caſed Gold Snuff-Box, a Topaz ſet round with diamonds; a very handſome ſword and ſilver chain, a dirk; a pair of neat d barreled piſtols; a ſteel mounted gun, inlaid with with bayonet and buff belt, fit for an officer; C ber's Dictionary, French and Engliſh; Gibbon's R Empire; Cheſterfield's Letters, all neatly boun lettered. Inquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD, *or* LET
On improving leaſes.
THE remains of two dwelling houſes, at an joining the corner of Front and Pine ſtreets. quire of RICHARD PETE
Philadelphia, March 29, 1780.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſcriber living in Newcaſtle cou Brandywine Hundred, on the 21ſt of cember laſt, a Sorrel Mare between four five years old, a natural pacer, the o is deſired to come, prove his property, charges and take her away; or ſhe wil ſold in two weeks from this date for the ſ by me

JOHN HANNING

April 8.

L O N D O N.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 23.

HE House having come to a resolution to adjourn till the 24th day of January.

r. Burke protested that he had no share in the appointof so long an adjournment. At the present crisis, n away into the country and to spend all business attention to public affairs, looked not like a want of spirit, but like downright madness. At a time the King's arms had begun to make some impression ur enemies, and when commissioners for peace and diation with America were actually in Europe, who without surprize and astonishment, think of the adment of Parliament until the 24th of January? And ke so important a step with so little ceremony, with uch indifference, in so thin a House, scarcely a House , appeared to him a deplorable proof of how little rance in the eyes of gentlemen, is the safety of the n, when placed in a balance with Christmas pies.

r. Townshend said, that he was not in the House at me when a motion was made for so long an adjourn; if he had, he would have opposed it as much as he . He reminded the House of the fatal consequences had followed their adjournment this time two years. could gentlemen answer to their constituents, to own consciences, to God, for abandoing the care e nation at so alarming a crisis, for the sake of ag themselves at their houses in the country?

ptain Whitworth said, that the motion was already d to, and that, if they were to entrench themselves n forms, they might save themselves the trouble of ssing a matter which had been already decided. But the question as open to debate, as it is in conversato censure or to justification, he did not see any nd for condemning the adjournment, which was not r than usual. It is affirmed indeed, that there are in pe Commissioners from America, with terms of peace conciliation. I hope there are, said Mr. Whitworth, e their terms of accommodation are equitable and urable for both parties, and if they are, I hope they meet with success. But whatever private information emen may have, the House of Commons knows no of messengers having arrived either in Britain or in e from America. No official accounts of this event been transmitted to the House. If the adjournment is now arraigned would have been unexceptionable a , or long ago, it is unexceptionable still. For the e has received no message in that time, no official mation that could possibly be a ground of proceeding way or the other.

lonel Hartley said, that although this House had re- no official accounts, that there were messengers of e from America, yet there were some persons who of this event; a desirable one, if rightly improved, calamitous, if misimproved, by being misconstructed. Ministry look to themselves, let them anticipate in imaginations that day of reckoning, which may, it is hoped, will come. If they neglect to seize any rtunity that may occur, of putting a period to the ities of this country, and if those calamities still en- e, the time may come, when they shall repent of wickedness or of their folly.

r. Burke congratulated the gentleman over the way, should be in the Blue Ribbon, for defending Ministry ir absence, with the same arguments, but in a better and manner, than they would have used themselves, they been present. The gentleman has acquitted himn his new department exceedingly well, said Mr. e and entered into the very genius of the Minister. as answered the objections of gentlemen on this side House, and waved the consideration of natural calas and dangers, with such a degree of humour, of ntry and mirth, as cannot fail of being very agreeto the Ministry, whose representative he now is, and o his f- -n. "It is very true, says the honorable emen, we may all know of messengers from America we are out of the House, but does it follow that we know the same truth when we are in the House? he same faculties, the same notions and conceptions, same principles possess and regulate a man in this se, that inform and guide him out of it? No, no; is an inversion, a change in all these things, very when we are in this House; consequently, we not to reason from what is known without doors, at which may be known within doors. In short, the eman seems inspired by the very spirit of the Minis- and I admire his talent for mimickry or imitation. iny things, in most things, I am persuaded, he would d the Minister; and I hope his appearance to-day, e character of a ministerial substitute, is only a preto more honorable preferment. I expect to see him Blue Ribbon himself, and no shadow or image of a ster, but himself a real and substantial Minister. I d think he would acquit himself better in that high n, than he who has long so unfortunately filled it, now the holidays are coming, and left us without nction and dignity of their presence, like a few boys, so many children. The antient Christians, in the time ristmas, had their Episcopus Puerorum, and the anheathens their Rex Puerorum, and we have our ister Puerorum; and though we cannot reverse the and fixed decree of adjourning till the 24th of Jay, we may take the liberty of children in the holidays, king of great things, of imitating great men, of ng up to our Minister Puerorum, of whom, from the manner he has this day given of his abilities, I am ind to think that he is fitter to be a Minister Virorum the noble Lord is, whom he has now represented with uch archness and dexterity.

eneral Prevost is to have the next vacant Red Ribbon, a regiment: and Captain Moncreif is promoted to a ority in the train, and ordered a compliment of 3000 eas out of the royal purse.

he Dutch Ambassador has given notice to all persons e naval or military line, subjects of the Republic, to n home immediately, to resume their employments e service of their own country.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

On Thursday last the High Court of Errors and Apis, was opened in the Council Chamber, and adjourntill Saturday the 15th instant.

We hear that Council, *unanimously*, have appointed Honorable GEORGE BRYAN, Esq; a Judge the Supreme Court of this State.

A Copy of the following confidential letter to Lord George Germaine, was taken with a number of other dispatches, and duplicates of dispatches, from Sir HENRY CLINTON, on board a packet, by one of our Eastern privateers. Our vessel had the peculiar address to appear as a New-York privateer till she gained her purpose. As the letter contains, in particular, a state of our Southern affairs, of which we have been almost totally in the dark for some time past, we flatter ourselves we shall gratify the curiosity of our readers by its publication; and, as coming from the enemy, we cannot doubt but the information is perfect, as far as it respects themselves.

PRIVATE. No. 15.

Savannah, (in Georgia) January 30 1780.

My Lord,

I HAD the honor to address your Lordship in my official capacity, on the 20th of December ultimo, dated at New-York, in which I gave a special detail of the regiments and corps then embarked, referring you for the naval operating force, to Admiral Arbuthnot's dispatch.

From the time I was honoured with your Lordship's instructions to evacuate Rhode Island, and to condense and dispose the King's troops on such a scale, as would afford the most substantial protection to New-York, and such of its dependencies, as might be held consistently with the force to be withdrawn, for the proposed southern operations; till the moment of embarkation, no opportunity whatsoever has offering itself to strike any part of the enemy, or even to venture upon any incursion that promised advantage superior to the risque. Besides, as I communicated in my last, the violent demonstrations of the rebels, which threatened a determined attack of the post at New-York, in conjunction with a large naval and land armament under Count D'Estaing, then directing itself against the garrison at Savannah, necessarily turned our whole endeavours to defeat so alarming a combination.

The regular troops under General Washington, amounted at this period to sixteen thousand men; to which is to be added, the army commanded by General Sullivan, then on its return from a successful expedition against our Indian allies, and but very little diminished by the campaign. This gave him a force of twenty thousand effectives: But your Lordship will be able to form a more perfect judgment of our measures, when you combine with this army, the militia of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts, which were ready to be drawn together on the shortest notice, and whose spirits were peculiarly exalted at this crisis, from the prospect of a city, full of wealth, and devoted to plunder; and by the flattering idea of ending the war, by its capture.

Not a moment was to be lost in such a critical conjuncture; for every moment was important, and expected to come with the account of D'Estaing's appearance before our harbour. The works at Brooklyn, and on Governor's Island were enlarged and improved. New works were erected at the Watering Place, and Sandy Hook; the King's battery at New York was repaired and mounted with heavy ordnance; and places marked out, and defences provided, to cover the shipping along the Sound. These preparations employed the whole labour of the army; and I cannot but observe, in addition to what I have said in my official letter, the general readiness in most of the Refugees, to facilitate these important objects.

I flatter myself, after this enumeration, your Lordship will concur in the impracticability of essaying any thing against the enemy. Washington remained in his fastnesses at the Highlands; and so posted, as to use the Hudson to the greatest advantage, in making his impression on our left; while every advantage of water was also in his power by the Sound, and under protection of the French fleet, exposed us to the most perplexing embarrasments.—Assailable in so many points, and every instant expecting D'Estaing, we had but time to look towards, and take measures for own defence; and the occasion required us to put forward our best exertions.

I do not reckon, my Lord, among the lesser misfortunes of the last year, the operations of D'Estaing on the American coast: The vast relief thereby given to the rebel trade, and the injury which it brought upon ours: The impression it carried home to the minds of the people, of our lost dominion of the sea, and the disposition of the French, to give them every assistance reconcileable with the general objects of the war, to complete our ruin on the Continent: The reduction of the King's force in Georgia, by the combined operations in that quarter, and its consequent effects: For although our brave garrison escaped, yet a greater detachment from New-York became indispensable, than was at first intended; and necessarily placed it in a condition, much below your Lordship's expectations: The expence it has accumulated by the sinking of ships to obstruct the entrance into that harbour; and the raising of new works and improving of old ones, which will be useless, unless and army as large as what was then at New-York, should be kept there for its defence. These considerations, my Lord, while they fill me with the utmost mortification, will convey to your Lordship, the causes that delayed so long the entrance on the execution of a plan, with which I have the honor to be intrusted.

In the official letter of the 25th instant, you will find a detail of the distressed and shattered state of the fleet, by a succession of the most severe storms. I enumerated the several transports with troops, taken by the enemy, as far as they had come to my knowledge; with our losses in store ships, horses, cavalry, and the military attarail, absolutely essential to the enterprize against Charlestown: But a very few of the missing vessels have arrived since.

By this last misfortune, our affairs are not only deranged, but nearly at a stand; pressed by my inclination to go forward; stimulated by the danger which hangs over the Floridas, to advert to their protection; unwilling to divide a force in it's present situation, incompetent to the original purpose; distracted between calls the most urgent; our numbers decreasing by the unhealthiness of the climate, even while I am writing to your Lordship. In such a situation can I, my Lord, but express myself feelingly; and I trust your sympathy is not to be the only consolation I am to expect from my country: Hitherto a train of incidents, peculiar and beyond human foresight, have set in against the arms of my royal master; but as they were beyond our foreknowledge, no precautions of ours could have counteracted them; it is this which will be our apology, for what we have not done; and I flatter myself, that when we come to act, we shall want none for what we shall do.

But, to be in a capacity to proceed on the original plan, I have dispatched a packet-boat to New York, with a demand on that garrison, of which the inclosed is a copy. Your Lordship will perceive, that the succour of men only, is made provisional; I hesitated on the measure I have taken; I hesitated, between the danger to which New York would be exposed, and the necessity for prosecuting the views of government, in such a manner as to give them a moral certainty of success; and I cannot but persuade myself, that my decision on this matter will meet the sanction of your sentiments.

Till the result of this dispatch is felt, I fear least every move we shall make, should fall short of the original purpose; and in this case, every move will be a real misfortune: And yet, unhappily as we are circumstanced, it appears of the utmost expediency that we should do something; that we should approach Charlestown, and either make a sudden attack upon the place, or await favorable conjunctures, in its vicinity: We are preparing for this purpose, and with every possible expedition, for every day raises fresh bars to our expectations.

My advices from all quarters serve only to confirm what I foresaw, previous to our landing in this province. We no longer rest upon our first foundation. Our bad fortune has afforded Carolina leisure to think, and to adopt itself to the degree and nature of the danger with which it was threatened: It has received aids from North-Carolina: Reinforcements of cavalry have also arrived from General Washington; and other reinforcements are also on their march. Lincoln has been industrious and successful, in putting Charlestown in the best posture of defence: A very respectable line of abattis is nearly completed: The advanced ditch is enfiladed on right and left by 24 pounders; and its scarp armed with fallen trees, the trunks of which are obliquely sunk into the earth, in the manner of a praise-work: The profiles of the batteries are of the first rate, and the whole formidable by its artillery. The approach on either side of the neck, will be opposed by a number of armed vessels and moveable batteries, capable of giving us extreme annoyance. A descent on the southern side of the town can only be attempted in flat-bottom boats; and in the face of a numerous artillery, and without any on our part to cover the debarkation. When we have forced the passes of Ashley river, and formed the siege. These are but a few of the obstructions we must encounter in a land attack: But should we succeed in destroying the naval strength within the Bar, we shall have little to apprehend from these. The garrison in this case must evacuate the town, or become prisoners. The naval force of the harbour consists in four Continental frigates, two French armed ships, two Provincial ships, and six vessels, most of which are mounted with heavy cannon. Now, my Lord, the Continental frigates only, anchored within distance for defending the Bar, are at least formidable, if not superior, to any naval force that can be brought against them. Your Lordship is well informed, that nothing larger than frigates can enter with their guns on board, and even frigates must approach singly, and be successively subject, for a considerable time, to the broadsides, which will rake them fore and aft; while the least false movement is sufficient to throw them on the breakers.

This, my Lord, is but an incomplete specification of the change in their circumstances. The policy which you so much dreaded, is at length embraced by South-Carolina. The people seem to have got over their vain apprehensions, and have resolved on making soldiers of a proportion of their working negroes. They now perceive, that their fears on this head were visionary, or founded on the destructive principle of self interest; which yields even less than the widow's mite with reluctance. They are now convinced, that a superior influence in the officer, will in every conjuncture, be the same over men of a black colour, as over those of a different complexion. Nay, that this influence will have a greater scope, as the intellects of those it directs have been deprived of the advantages of improvement. That there are no better reasons for presuming that the negroes would be averse from resuming their old employments in the field, than that the men which composed the American army, would not at the conclusion of the war, return to their former occupations. That, while the black soldiers would augment the military strength of the rebel State, they, at the same time, would guard the allegiance of those that remained on the farms: And so far from leading to their desertion, that they would stand as an unsurmountable barrier between them and us. That the blacks on the plantations would be flattered by seeing a part of their brethren, sharing in the dangers and honors of the whites: And that, while this would serve to reconcile those at home to their situation, it would form those who were to become soldiers, to sentiments of country, by interesting them in the soil which they were called out to defend.

Thus, my Lord, are we deprived of another principal support: But you may be assured, that all and each of these sentiments have been severally and separately combated; and that all and every means have been practised against what has happened, and that necessity, more than the reasoning of our enemy, has forced the measure upon Carolina. There are moments which will operate to the good of a community, notwithstanding the utmost policy to the contrary.

Under the present circumstances of this people, even the loss of Charlestown will but inconsiderably affect the province. In this case we should only have gained a healthy situation for an unhealthy one; or a place where we might spend the hot months with least interruption. If we cannot, my Lord, destroy the spirit and resources of the province, by extending ourselves to the utmost limits of your Lordship's instructions, we shall accomplish nothing substantial for Great-Britain. The strength of North Carolina, and the neighbouring provinces, will keep gathering round us, till we shall become contemptible in the eyes of Europe, or fall an easy prey to a combined operation.

In these my confidential communications, I would hope to be considered, as only discharging a part of my duty to the State; I may regret, I may lament; but it ill becomes a servant of his Majesty, and an Englishman, to misrepresent.

It is necessary, my Lord, that I should attach to the

ſtate of rebel affairs, tranſmitted in my confidential letter of laſt September (No. 14.) my obſervations ſince that period, down to the preſent: The amount of my information does not leave a doubt, but that Waſhington's army, altho' crumbling away by the expiration of the times of ſervice, of his oldeſt and beſt ſoldiers, will be vigorouſly recruited. Orders, Adminiſtration may rely upon it, have iſſued from Congreſs, for the filling up and compleating the quotas apportioned on the different States, and which I do myſelf the honor to encloſe. And I fear that the rebels will not leave a ſingle expedient untried to effect this buſineſs: They find themſelves impelled by the moſt powerful motives, to be in a condition to force us from the continent, or in a capacity to cope with the King's army now acting in America, when joined by the ſuccours which may be expected from Europe. Experience has taught them the precarioufneſs of that ſituation, which is without a ſuperior army for its ſupport. And I am obliged to ſay of theſe people, that when they have once aſcertained their true policy, none are more obſtinate in its purſuit. Calculating, my Lord, upon this, and my preceding information, it is that I do not think a leſs number of troops ſhould be ſent for the objects of the preſent year, than what I have before ſpecified. But ſhould no reinforcements be ſent; and ſhould a naval armament co-operate with the Americans, under the circumſtances I have deſcribed, your Lordſhip at leaſt, will have had preluſions of the reſult.

I ſhould be wanting to my civil commiſſion, incloſing this letter, without a few reflections on the preſent ſtate of the money of America.

Every day teaches me the futility of calculations founded on its failure. No experiments ſuggeſted by your Lordſhip; no aſſiſtance that could be drawn from the power of gold, or the arts of counterfeiting, have been left unattempted. But ſtill the currency, like the widow's cruiſe of oil, has not failed the Congreſs. My hopes on this head, I muſt acknowledge, were much higher twelve months ſince, than to day.

With the appearance of an enormous quantity, ſtill it is all the debt, which the people have to ſtruggle with. And in this view, and when compared with that of other nations, it ſhrinks into a very inconſiderable ſum. The people begin to be ſenſible of this. But on the other hand, all men, even the friends of the Britiſh government, reſiding in the rebel States, would be immenſe ſufferers, did the money fall to the ground without a ſubſtitute. The different acts of the States, which made it a lawful tender, forced it into every pocket. The continuance of the war; the almoſt total diſappearance of ſpecie, and the neceſſity there was for employing ſome medium for trade, or auxiliary in the way of barter, aſſiſted further in its general promulgation; till at length, every individual found his intereſt ſo cloſely connected with its value, that it is candidly my ſentiment, no efforts of ours can make it leſs: If it is to be deſtroyed at all, it can be only by Congreſs; and in this caſe it will undoubtedly be ſucceeded by ſome ſubſtitute, more valuable and permanent.

I ſhall nevertheleſs, my Lord, continue, while I have the honor to command in America, aſſiduous in the application of thoſe means entruſted to my care: If they cannot work its deſtruction, yet they may embarraſs government, and make the carrying on of the war, more precarious, burdenſome, and leſs energetic.

I have the honor to be, with every ſentiment of reſpect,

My Lord.

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
and very humble ſervant,
H. CLINTON.

The Right Honorable Lord George Germaine,
one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

Captain Thomas Allon, of Caps Fear, in North-Carolina, preſents his compliments to the Printer of the Pennſylvania Packet, and requeſts the favour of him to inſert in his paper, that he was taken off Cape Francois the 27th of January laſt, by Capt. Perkins, of the armed ſchooner Punch, belonging to Jamaica, who treated him with the greateſt politeneſs and humanity; and Capt. Allon thinks himſelf bound by the duty he owes to himſelf and his country, to return his thanks to Capt. Perkins in this public manner, for a behaviour ſo very uncommon at preſent, among Britiſh officers.

THE General and Field Officers, Captains and Subalterns of the American Army now in Philadelphia aſſembled at the New-Tavern, by previous notification, given on the 5th of April, 1780; being deeply impreſſed with the importance of the preſent moment; anxious to give energy ſo far as our conſequence may have force to the future operations of Government, do declare to the World, the feelings, wiſhes and determinations of the military, in Reſolving.

That, as it is their duty, ſo it is their fixed and unalterable reſolution, to curb the ſpirit of inſolence and audaucity, manifeſted by the deluded and diſaffected; a ſpirit of reſiſtance, which we cannot but apprehend receives encouragement from the lenity of Governments, founded on principles of univerſal liberty and benevolence.

To effect this ſalutary purpoſe, we do declare to our country, that we will not aſſociate or hold communication with any perſon or perſons, who have exhibited by their conduct an enemical diſpoſition, or even luke warmneſs, to the independence of America; nor with any perſon who may give countenance or encouragement to them, however reſpectable his character, or dignified his office.

We do alſo declare, that we will hold any Gentleman bearing a Military Commiſſion, who may attempt to contravene the object of this declaration, in the ſmalleſt degree, as a proper ſubject of contempt, and that we will with alacrity ſeize every opportunity of evidencing to the World, our abhorrence of a conduct ſo *derogatory* to the *dignity* of the *Army*.

Signed by order,

ANTHONY WAYNE, B. G.
WALTER STEWART, Col.
JOHN STEWART, L. C.
HENRY LEE. Jun. Major.

Philadelphia,
April 6. 1780.

A CITY COURT will be held at the Court-Houſe, in this city, on Monday the twenty-fourth inſtant.

*** The piece ſigned AN AMERICAN, being left out of this paper for want of room, ſhall be inſerted in our next.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Monday the 17th inſtant, at Borden town, in the State of New Jerſey.

A LARGE quantity of ſtanding and running rigging, moſt part of which is as good as new.

Three large ANCHORS,
Two very good CABLES,
Two ſetts of COULORS,
One large Ship's BELL.

A great number of Blocks, Ded Eyes, Chain Plates, and many other things. The Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock.

FOR SALE.

A NEW commodious well finiſhed houſe, a good barn, ſtabling, chaiſe houſe, with every other neceſſary out building, all in good repair, late the property of Thomas Lowrey, ſituate in Fleming-Town, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, a pleaſant part of the country and a very agreeable neighbourhood, a well of water by the kitchen door, together with about 50 acres of excellent land, 15 or 16 acres of which is good meadow, an orchard of near 200 apple trees on the ſame. The conveniency of the ſame for either public or private buſineſs is ſo well known, that it is not neceſſary to ſay any thing in favour of it, with the above will be diſpoſed of if deſired, 20 acres of wood land well timbered. A clear and indiſputable title for the whole will be given: For further particulars and terms, apply to JOSEPH HILLBORN, merchant in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

AMOS GREGG.

April 4th, 1780.

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT and well finiſhed dwelling houſe, in Market-ſtreet near the London Coffee-Houſe, now in the tenure of Eleazer Levy. For terms apply to Thomas Shute in Church Alley.

ALSO: Carolina Indigo, Black Pepper, and a genteel chaſed ſilver Coffee-Pot and Stand.

THOMAS SHUTE.

April 7th 1780.

TO BE SOLD *at Private Sale,*

Or exhanged for a Houſe in this city.

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in Greenwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, Weſt New-Jerſey, containing 111 acres of excellent land, on which is a good dwelling houſe, and a young bearing orchard, about four acres of cleared meadow and a conſiderable quantity more may be made, about 20 acres of the upland cleared and under good fence, the land is well timbered with Oak and Pine fit for ſawing, ſome Cedar ſwamp, and an excellent ſtream of water running near the houſe: This place will probably become very valuable, a Glaſs houſe having lately been erected within a mile of it, it is convenient to ſeveral ſaw and griſt-mills; and within about 6 miles of a good and public landing on Mantua creek: The place is about 20 Miles from this city, and 16 from the town of Glouceſter. Inquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1780.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.

BROKE open laſt night the ſtable of the ſubſcriber on Carpenters Wharf, and ſtolen thereout, a Bright Bay Mare, about 14 hands and a half high, remarkable high ſpirited, black main and tail, trots faſt and lofty, carries her head and tail high, and is in good order. Whoever ſecures the mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get the mare again, and the thief brought to condign puniſhment, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, and for the mare alone, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS and all reaſonable charges paid, by

JOHN TAYLOR.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber laſt night, an apprentice lad named Walter Huſe, about 15 years of age, is a little knock kneed, had on and took with him one old upper light coloured jacoat, one new brown ditto, and one mixt cloath ditto, old leather breeches, two pair yarn ſtockings, and half worn ſhoes with ſtrings, two tow ſhirts, and a half worn hat. The above reward will be given if ſecured in any jail or brought home, paid by

JOSEPH TATNALL.

Brandewine Bridge, April 6th, 1780.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN WILCOCKS,

A Quantity of RIGGING compleatly fitted, viz.

THE lower maſt, top-maſt, and top-gallant-maſt ſhrouds, the back and breaſt-ſtays, and fore and aft-ſtays, with the following ſails, a foreſail, mainſail, mizen, fore-topſail, main-topſail, mizen-topſail, mizen ſtay ſail, main-topmaſt-ſtayſail, and jibb. All the above cordage and ſails are new, and ſuitable for a ſhip of 75 to 85 feet keel. Two new cables of about 9 to 10 inches. Sundry paints in kegs, Spaniſh brown dry and ground up with oil, and yellow-oaker, ſherry wines of excellent quality in pipes. Double refined ſugar, ſome dry goods conſiſting of a few pieces of cloths and ſhalloons, and a neat aſſortment of chintzes, and a few tons of bar-iron.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

A SMALL SCHOONER, now lying at the upper ſide of Race ſtreet wharf. For terms apply to Mr. Boyer Brooks, in Front-ſtreet, the fifth door above Race-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A GENTEEL PHÆTON, with good harneſs. Enquire at the Coneſtogo Waggon. Likewiſe a good RIDING CHAIR.

THE Members of the PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP, for enſuring houſes from loſs by fire, are requeſted to meet at the Court-Houſe on Monday the 10th day of April next, between two and five o'clock in the afternoon, in order to chuſe twelve Directors and a Treaſurer, for the enſuing year.

By order of the Directors,
CALEB CARMALT, *Clerk.*

March 25, 1780.

Head of Elk, March 28, 1780.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by the ſubſcriber, That the Commiſſioners appointed by the Honorable Continental Congreſs to ſettle the accounts tranſacted by me, under direction of the Honorable the Board of War, in the year 1778, are now ſetting at the houſe of Mr. David Ricketts, within a mile of this place. This is therefore to requeſt all perſons that have done buſineſs with on public accounts, and others, to give them, the ſaid Commiſſioners, all information of my proceedings, and to make known to them all embezzlements or frauds committed by me, (if any) during my acting in that, the Quarter-Master or Forage Department.

H. HOLLINGSWORTH,
D. Q. M. G.

Treaſury-Office, April 1, 1780.

FOR the information of ſuch perſons as have buſineſs with the Board of Treaſury of the United States; notice is given that the hours appointed to receive applications, are from twelve at noon, to two, and from four to five o'clock, in the afternoon.

J. L. CLARKSON, Clk.

WANTED,

In a Public part of the Town,

A CHAMBER, a Front room for an office, and Boarding for a ſingle Gentleman. Any good family that accommodate a perſon in this way, may apply to the Printer.

WANTED.

A WOMAN, that can cook and do the work of a ſmall family. Enquire of the Printer.

One Hundred and Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN from the ſubſcriber on Eaſter Sunday, a ſorrel Mare COLT, about ten hands high, will be two years old next ſpring; ſhe has a bald face, and her near ſide branded with the letters T. S. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and ſecures the Thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Sixty Dollars for each of them, paid by the ſubſcriber living in Campington at the ſign of the Stork.

DEWALD STORK.

TO BE SOLD BY
HUMPHREYS AND ROBERTS,

At their Steel Store in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

A LARGE QUANTITY of
STEEL SAW-MILL SAWS

Neatly finiſhed, and equal in quality to any ever imported from Europe.

Goods Received, and Sold on Commiſſion.

AT the Store of the ſubſcriber, in a convenient part of the city, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, at the ſign of the Hand-ſaw, where any kind of goods are received, and ſold on the beſt terms for the owners. The cellars and ſtore-rooms are all dry and fit for the reception of any kind of goods. Any perſon having goods to diſpoſe of, either in town or country, ſuch as woolen or linen cloths, thread or yarn ſtockings, or any other articles in any branch, will meet with convenient room, and conſtant attendance will be given, by

JONATHAN ZANE.

Now on hand the following ARTICLES, viz.

Logwood, Brazilletto, Fuſtick, Ground Redwood, Ground Logwood, Glaſs of various ſizes, Copperas, Chalk, Powdered Spaniſh brown, Lump and Powder Antimony, American ſquare Bar and Bliſter Steel, Awl blades by the groce, Glew, Galls, Snuff in bottles, Scarf and Thread Buttons, Hair Sand and Indian-meal Sieves, Wheat and Rhean Sieves, Oat Riddles, Saſh Line and Weights, Fiſh-Hooks and Lines, a ſmall aſſortment of Ironmongery, &c. &c. A pair of four foot French Burr Mill-Stones, iron bound.

Ready money and a good price for Horſetails.

March 20.

Juſt Imported, and to be Sold by
ANDREW TYBOUT,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

FINE deep-coloured Caro, French Claret in bottles, German Steel, white and red Crude Tarter Hatters fine and coarſe Bow-ſtrings.

DUBLIN, December 14.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

THE House having met according to adjournment, and there not being a number sufficient to form a ballot the county of Sligo election, they adjourned till Mon-

e terms which England offers this kingdom are said received by our Administration, and to consist of the wing conditions: To have the liberty of export and rt to and from all parts of the world, except the ex- tion of cotton manufacture and sugars, and the rvation of the East India Company's rights. In lieu ese, the duty is to be taken off hops imported, for incouragement of our home breweries, and we are to xed by our own Legislature only.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

r. Brownlow arose, and expressed his approbation of had passed in the sister kingdom, for the advantage enlargement of the trade of this country. He la- led his not being in the house yesterday, before the tion of adjournment was put, as Great-Britain had n a sincere intention of relieving the distresses of this try, by enlaging the trade thereof; which measure, opinion, was owing to the faithful representations r present worthy Chief Governor, whose administra he hoped, would be ever revered by this nation; also to the influence of the noble Lord in England, at the head of Irish affairs, whose conduct in this af- deserves the highest applause, and whose political er- were done away by this act of expiation at the shrine he constitution. He now hoped to see the credit of nation restored, and unanimity and harmony subsist een this country and Great-Britain, and by their endeavours repel the attempts of their enemies, and more flattered himself to see this kingdom restored flourishing state—to rival in commerce, as it does in ery, the other nations of Europe. He would, he said, nother period, trouble the House with two resolutions ressive of our gratitude, as he entertained no doubt of measures being carried into execution, under the ence of the friendly hands who had engaged in this able pursuit of reconciling both kingdoms.

CORK, December 25

he following is a copy of a letter from the Right Hon. Hely Hutchinson to the Sheriffs, received by express, alf past six o'clock, last Tuesday evening.

Michael Bustead, and Vesey Pick, Esquires, High Sheriffs of Cork.

GENTLEMEN,

I send you, by express, propositions which were stated Lord North in the British House of Commons on rsday last, and are to be moved there by his Lordship day. They seem to me to contain matters of the ut- importance, well deserving the consideration of my ow citizens. If these propositions shall succed, this gdom will obtain advantages of the highest value, and do not know that our commerce or manufactures will labour under any grievance. But in this I may be taken, and the merchants and traders of Cork are the st competent judges. I have not given any opinion on subject in any other place, because it is my resolution e governed by that of my constituents, who will judge themselves, whether, if the proposed laws shall pass, ctual redress will be obtained for the necessities of this ion. I shall be happy to be favoured with their senti- nts, as soon as may be convenient and they may rest ured, that their interest shall be the governing principle my conduct. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most faithful and obedient Servant,

Dublin, Dec 13, 1779. JOHN HELY HUTCHINSON.

RESOLVED, That it is expedient to repeal so much of of the laws passed in Great-Britain, as prohibits the portation from the kingdom of Ireland, of all woollen nufactures made up or mixed with wool or woollen ks

RESOLVED, That it is expedient to repeal so much of act made in the 19th year of George II. as relates to exportation of glass, glass bottles, or glass of any de- mination whatsoever, from the kingdom of Ireland.

RESOLVED, That it is expedient to allow the trade tween Ireland and the British colonies in America and West-Indies, or the British settlements on the coast of rica, to be carried on in like manner, and subject to the ne regulations or restrictions as it is now carried on be- een Great Britain and the said colonies and settlements, ovided all goods and commodities of the growth, pro- ct, or manufactures of such colonies and settlements ll be made liable, by laws made in Ireland, to the same ties as the like goods are or may be liable to upon im- rtation into Great-Britain.

Limerick, Dec. 20 Last Friday, in consequence of an der from Lord North, there was a scene of rejoicing in is city, which we shall attempt to describe, though it ould beggar all description. In the morning the bells re set a ringing, and the very children caught the ge- ral joy and congratulated each other; at noon the hole body of the Limerick volunteers, commanded by homas Smyth, Esq; fired three rounds on the Mall, and night they lined the main street and fired a grand Feu Joy. On this remarkable day a free trade began for e first time, to the no small emolument of chandlers, d a number of poor men and boys, who brought horse ads of clay to town for sticking the candles to the indows, and in a short time converted into handfuls of ver and copper coin. At night the illuminations were neral, and exhibited on all sides of the river Shannon, beautiful appearance, in a thousand different devices; the dy of light was so great over the town that it was easily stinguished at the ten mile stone on Shallee Mountain, nd brought thousands of the country people to town, inking it was on fire. When the people were tired of erambulating the streets they retired to their houses, and he Volunteers to the King's head tavern, to pour out li- bations of genuine whiskey at the shrine of St. Patrick, our titular Saint, which was well dressed on this occasion, and crowned with a wreath of verdant shamrocks; and to finish the night of this joyous day with festivity and loy- alty, the following among other loyal toasts were given: The King and Royal Family, a free trade and prosperity to Ireland. The city of Limerick. Lord North and the friends of Ireland in the British Parliament. The patriotic Irish Parliament, the Speaker and Thomas Smyth, Esq; The memory of St. Patrick. May England or Ireland never feel the horrors of a civil war. The exports of Ire- land. Peace with America and war with all the world.

[Similar rejoicings were made in many of the trading towns in Ireland on the above occasion.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.

Extract of a letter from Edenton, (N. Carolina) March 23.

"A gentleman in 15 days from Charlestown informs that the enemy had erected a battery on James Island, and had tryed their metal, which was supposed to be 18 pounders, but their shot fell short of the town, afterwards some of our frigates went and destroyed their works; he also says the enemy's number is about 4 or 5000, ours about 7000, and that the people in Charlestown are not the least afraid of losing the town"

By a gentleman who arrived here in fourteen days from Boston, we learn, "That a brig which had been purcha- sed and loaded in London with dry goods for Boston, (but cleared out for New-York) had arrived there safe.—That the Dean frigate had taken and sent into Boston, a Ja- maica ship with 400 hogsheads of rum on board, and was left in pursuit of another.—That a vessel was arrived at Newbery, in 30 days from Bilboa, the Captain of which informed that the Spanish Admiral who commanded at Gibralter, perceiving a large British fleet standing in for that port went to meet them, with an intention of giving them battle; but on a nearer view found they were too strong for him, upon which he made a signal for his ships to make the best of their way and each take care of her- self; but two British 74 gun ships coming up with the Ad- miral, a warm engagement ensued, when he was obliged to strike to superior force. It is said two of the Spanish ships and one British were sunk, the other Spaniards got under their fort, and the British fleet got into Gibraltar. That the next day 30 sail of the combined fleet appeared off Gibralter, but too late, as the British were all secure under their forts."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Eustatia to his friend in this city, dated, March 16, 1780.

"The last news from Martinico is, that a reinforcement of twelve ships of the line are arrived there. St Lucia is blockaded. The embargo of the ships at St. Kitt's and Antigua is prolonged, and has lasted above fourteen days, which keeps a good many (Dutch) loaded vessels here, who have sent up for water to St. Kitt's."

The following Intelligence is taken from New-York pa- pers, of the 24th and 27th of March ult.

NEW-YORK, March 24.

Extract of a letter from James's Island, dated March 6.

"We are within one mile of Charlestown, where the rebels are very hard at work. I hope you will soon hear of it being in our possession."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in S. Carolina, dated at a Rebel house, 6 miles from Charlestown, March 6.

"Our passage, with very few exceptions, was a long tract of blustering disagreeable weather, from the 26th of December, when we sailed from Sandy Hook, till the 1st of February, when the fleet arrived at Tybee Island.

"In our passage, the Russia Merchant, Swan, Judith, George, and two brigs, went to the bottom; happily all their people were saved; the Lion and Anne fell in con- tract in the night, by which the latter lost her main and mizen masts; most of the horses were lost off the single decked vessels, two of which were taken, and a vessel with horse furniture, which were carried into Charlestown.

"From our arrival till the 9th, the General and many of the principal officers were at Savannah, when they re- turned and sailed, leaving one battalion of the 71st, many horses, engineer stores, &c. embarked to follow. Gene- ral Patterson, with one battalion of the 71st, a Hessian re- giment, and the Provincials, with Major Ferguson's corps, are still at Savannah. The province of Georgia is in a state of perfect security and peace, and it is very probable the greatest part of their troops, after visiting their friends on the Western frontiers, may join the army not far from Charlestown. The fleet arrived the 11th in North Edisto; the same day the General, with the grenadiers and light- infantry, landed, and the whole army the day following, on John's Island.

"The important post of Stono Ferry was occupied the 14th by the Bobs, the fuzileers, 23d and 33d regiments, with Yagers. The grenadiers moved to Gibbs's (Lord Cornwallis's quarters) on John's Island---the Head Quar- ters at the house of Mr. Fenwick, a very good and much injured subject. Major Hay and Capt. Moncrief are ap- pointed Commissaries of all captured goods, and the troops are amply supplied with fresh provisions and rice by them.

"The army crossed over to James's Island the 24th, 25th and 26th, except a party left at Stono, and the 33d, and a battalion of the 71st, who are on John's Island still.

"March the 6th, the post of Fort Johnston is occupied, a bridge is laid over Wapoo Cut, near which, at the house of a Mr. Hudson, is Head Quarters, where provisions and military stores are landed, and works erected to cover them; and near this the transports are to lie some time in Stono river.

"The rebel force in Charlestown, including Lincoln's army, are numbered, by deserters from thence, from 3 to 4000, bearing arms. The country round are called in to defend the city, but they have excused themselves on ac- count of the small pox raging now there.

"There are about 12 ships in Rebellion Road, about the town, and in Ashley river, and several small vessels.

"Such is the state of affairs here, and it is probable the army, now quite refreshed, will soon proceed to take a nearer view of the enemy, as it is likely the ships of war will be in soon to co-operate.

IN CONGRESS, July 2, 1779.

WHEREAS the Legislature of the State of North- Carolina have represented, that from the difficul- ties of communicating intelligence in that State, and the remote situation of many of its inhabitants, it was impossible that they should receive seasonable notice to carry the money of the emissions of May the 20th, 1777, and April the 11th, 1778, to the proper office by the time limited by Congress, and have therefore requested Congress to grant such farther time for that purpose, that the inhabitants of the said State may not be injured; AND WHEREAS it is also represented to Congress that many persons in the different States have been prevented by unforeseen causes from complying with the said reso- lution: AND WHEREAS it was not the intention of Congress that individuals possessed of the said bills should sustain any farther inconvenience than such as arose from the necessary cautions against counterfeits:

Resolved therefore, That all Bills of the said emis- sions which shall be brought into the Continental Loan- Offices, before the first day of January next, shall at the election of the owners be received either on loan or to be exchanged for other bills; and that the same rules and precautions as are provided for registering, certifying and defacing the bills of the said emissions received by the re- spective Commissioners of the Loan-Offices before the first day of June last, be observed in respect to all bills of the said emissions which shall be brought in by virtue of this resolution.

Provided that each holder of such bills shall previously take the following oath or affirmation, and cause to be de- livered to the respective Commissioners of the Continen- tal Loan-Offices a certificate thereof, signed by the Ma- gistrate administering the same; "I do swear (or solemnly affirm,) that dollars, of the emissi- ons of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, of the fol- lowing numbers and denominations, viz. were my property or in my possession on the first of June, 1779, or at the time of my being informed of the resolution of Congress of the second of January, 1779, for taking the said emissions out of circulation, and were not obtained directly or indirectly at a discount."

That the Commissioners of the Continental Loan-Offi- ces be authorised to pay off the indented certificates which they shall have issued for exchanging bills of the emissi- ons of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, to any per- sons to whom such certificates may be endorsed, provided that each endorsement shall be witnessed by a Magistrate.

That the Commissioners of the several Continental Loan-Offices make returns to the Board of Treasury im- mediately after the first day of January next, of the a- mount of the Bills received in their respective offices after the said first day of June to be exchanged as aforesaid, and that for this purpose proper bills be lodged at the said of- fices within sixty days from and after the first day of Ja- nuary aforesaid.

March 28, 1780.

Resolved, That the resolution of the 2d of July, 1779, granting further time for bringing in Bills of Credit of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, cal- led out of circulation by the resolution of the 2d of Ja- nuary, 1779, except the providing clause, be revived and extended to the first day of January next;

That all bills of the said emissions not brought in by or before the said first day of January next, be afterwards irredeemable.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

[The Printers of the several States, are desired to insert and continue the above in their respective news-papers.]

TO BE SOLD

The first time of Sale, next week,

At WILLIAM BROWN's Vendue-Store,

FLATTING-MILL and MACHINE, for stamping Coffin Furniture. They are entirely new, and may be of particular use to Goldsmiths.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IS GIVEN FOR CLEAN LINEN RAGS, BY JOHN DUNLAP.

A NEAT EDITION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT,

(In good Binding) is just published and to be sold by FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer, In Market-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia.

WANTED,

In a family at a country town, some distance from Philadelphia,

A CAREFUL WOMAN, that would under- take to look after house-work, and take care of children. Such a person well recommended, will meet with good encouragement. Enquire of Isaac Sidman, in Pear street, between Second and Third-streets.

N. B. A quantity of Loaf Sugar for sale. Enquire as above.

TO BE SOLD,

A PIECE of GROUND containing fifteen acres and twenty-one perches, with a large two story brick tenement thereon, commonly known by the name of the CHAPEL, situated on the road leading from Frankford to the Old York Road, about four miles from this city, and one mile above the Rising Sun. In- quire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1780.

THE

Pennsylvania Packet

OR

GENERAL ADVERTISER

THE

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.]

Philadelphia, April 4th, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Male White Inhabitant, between the ages of Eighteen and Fifty-Three, belonging to the Artillery Battalion of the City and Liberties; That an Election will be held at the State-Houſe on Saturday the 15th inſtant, between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock, then and there to chooſe a Lieutenant Colonel, and a Major. And on Monday the 17th inſtant, at the ſame place, to chooſe, for each company of Artillery, one Captain, one Captain Lieutenant, one Firſt Lieutenant, and two Second Liutenants.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the Militia of the city of Philadelphia and Diſtricts, are ſubject to the following days of exerciſe, that is to ſay, in companies on the two laſt Mondays in the month of April, and in battalion on the two firſt Mondays in the month of May: And the firſt battalion ſhall muſter in battalion on the third Monday in May; the ſecond battalion on the Tueſday following; the third battalion on Wedneſday, and ſo on till the whole number of battalions ſhall have muſtered, according to their numercial rank, on any or every day of the week, (Saturday and Sunday excepted) untill the whole number of battalions ſhall have muſtered in the aforeſaid manner: And on the day following, ſhould it not happen to be Saturday or Sunday, the whole nunber of battalions belonging to the City of Philadelphia and Diſtricts annexed, ſhall meet in brigade, agreeable to the Militia-Law of this State.

WILLIAM HENRY,
Lieutenant of the City, &c.

To be SOLD by Publick Vendue,

On Monday the 17th inſtant, at Borden town, in the State of New Jerſey.

A LARGE quantity of ſtanding and running rigging, moſt part of which is as good as new.

Three large ANCHORS,
Two very good CABLES,
Two ſetts of COULORS,
One large Ship's BELL.

A great number of Blocks, Ded Eyes, Chain Plates, and many other things. The Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock.

FOR SALE.

A NEW commodious well finiſhed houſe, a good barn, ſtabling, chaiſe houſe, with every other neceſſary out building, all in good repair, late the property of Thomas Lowrey, ſituate in Fleming-Town, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, a pleaſant part of the country and a very agreeable neighbourhood, a well of water by the kitchen door, together with about 50 acres of excellent land, 15 or 16 acres of which is good meadow, an orchard of near 200 apple trees on the ſame. The conveniency of the ſame for either public or private buſineſs is ſo well known, that it is not neceſſary to ſay any thing in favour of it, with the above will be diſpoſed of if deſired, 20 acres of wood land well timbered. A clear and indiſputable title for the whole will be given: For further particulars and terms, apply to JOSEPH HILLBORN, merchant in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

AMOS GREGG.

April 4th, 1780.

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT and well finiſhed dwelling houſe, in Market ſtreet near the London Coffee-Houſe, now in the tenure of Eleazer Levy. For terms apply to Thomas Shute in Church Alley.

ALSO: Carolina Indigo, Black Pepper, and a genteel chaſed ſilver Coffee-Pot and Stand.

THOMAS SHUTE.

April 7th. 1780.

TO BE SOLD *at Prrvate Sale,*

Or exhanged for a Houſe in this city.

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in Greenwich townſhip, Glouceſter county, Weſt New-Jerſey, containing 111 acres of excellent land, on which is a good dwelling houſe, and a young bearing orchard, about four acres of cleared meadow and a conſiderable quantity more may be made, about 20 acres of the upland cleared and under good fence, the land is well timbered with Oak and Pine fit for ſawing, ſome Cedar ſwamp, and an excellent ſtream of water running near the houſe: This place will probably become very valuable, a Glaſs houſe having lately been erected within a mile of it, it is convenient to ſeveral ſaw and griſt-mills, and within about 6 miles of a good and public landing on Mantua creek: The place is about 20 Miles from this city, and 16 from the town of Glouceſter. Inquire of the Printer.

To the INHABITANTS of AMERICA.

My Countrymen,

HAVING in ſome former letters lightly touched a few principal cauſes of our pecuniary miſfortunes; I ſhall now proceed to ſhew how the public credit is to be eſtabliſhed, ſupplies drawn forth, and œconomy introduced. Theſe things are the great deſiderata of American politics, they have long been ſo, and yet they are not only practicable, but very eaſy, if thoſe whoſe buſineſs it is, will obey the dictates of plain ſenſe and common honeſty. If they will fairly bid adieu to fineſſe and ſubtility. Neither is any degree of patriotic enthuſiaſm neceſſary. Enthuſiaſm is too frail and ſhortlived a thing to place any reliance on. He whoſe labors have added a blade of graſs to the common ſtock, has done more to recruit the finances of his country, than all the enthuſiaſm of all the enthuſiaſts in it. Under a proper adminiſtration therefore, nothing further is requiſite than that the people ſhould be actuated by that regard to private intereſt, which has been ineffectually written and preached and prayed againſt, from the fall of Adam to the preſent hour. It is frequently aſſerted, that we have nothing to fear, but from the ſtate of our finances, and that patriotiſm has given way to the love of gain. Happily for us, one of theſe evils may be overcome by the help of the other. I beg therefore, it may be underſtood, that I have an utter contempt for every ſcheme which ſuppoſes the leaſt degree of patriotiſm in the people. On the contrary, I aſk no more than that every man get as much as he honeſtly can. Neither would I deſire him to ſell a ſingle barley corn if he does not chuſe it. On theſe plain requiſitions ſhall I build, taking man as he is, without pretending to be wiſer than his Maker, or ſuppoſing my countrymen to be better than thoſe of other people.

Some indeed there are, whoſe ſacrifices in a virtuous cauſe, would entitle them to any thing the world can give, if the world could give any thing comparable to the internal ſenſe of rectitude. And there is one among them, whoſe modeſty in declining applauſe, is only equalled by the great and good qualities which deſerve it.

Names like theſe, ſhall be recorded in the annals of time, on materials more durable than the brazen monuments of glory. Names like theſe, will render the title of American dear and ſacred to ſucceeding generations. But it would be a cold and uncharitable idea that other nations are barren of talents or virtue. Let us then believe that we ſtand on the common level of humanity; and let us adopt thoſe things which experience hath ſhewn to be uſeful among men.

Some time ago nothing more was neceſſary to fix the value of our paper, than that government ſhould have undone what had been ill done. Had this been the caſe, the people would ſoon, by general conſent, have brought it juſt where it ought tobe, nor would they then have complained that it was too high or too low. One object of theſe papers, was to inculcate that conviction which the writer felt of the inutility of all projects, and to prevail, if poſſible, that no more ſhould be tried. But the time is paſt, and nothing ſhall be ſaid on that ſubject, not only becauſe it would wear the appearance of acrimony ſatire or reproof, all which are very far from his intentions, but becauſe ſome things which have ſince taken place, have rendered this eaſy remedy inefficacious, wherefore there can be no uſe in diſplaying its advantages. It has now become neceſſary, not only to wipe off the blots and blunders of the former day, but to adopt a regular, equitable and prudent ſyſtem, ſuch as will ſtand the teſt of time and the ſhock of fortune. Not a little temporary expedient to eke out a ſtarvling campaign. A life of expedients is a life of folly and meanneſs, it is feeding on the beggarly ſcraps and parings of revenue, inſtead of the full feaſt.

In matters of finance there are certain principles to be combined together, the want of which in any ſyſtem would render it miſerably defective. Thus all plans of this ſort ſhould be founded in the nature of man, not on ideal notions of excellence. They ſhould be ſuch as will tend to produce public wealth and proſperity, not ſuch as for a preſent ſupply will dry up the reſources of future taxation. And they ſhould be ſuch as are conſiſtent with the principles of freedom and virtue, not ſuch as will overturn the liberty of the preſent generation, under a ſalacious hope of ſecuring that of poſterity, or deſtroy the morals of the people, to come at their wealth.

To theſe general maxims muſt be added ſome others more particularly adapted to our ſituation. And firſt our plan ſhould be plain and ſimple, ſo as to be underſtood by every body, and convince every body. Nothing can be more contemptible than the affectation of ſecrecy and miſtery on this ſubject, for manly ſenſe and truth and juſtice diſdain concealment. Diffident in our paper as the people are at preſent, they muſt know all deeply concerned in it, they ought to know all, and inquiſitive wiſe and free they will know all. Any thing therefore which cannot be fully communicated, will not anſwer the purpoſe.

Secondly, the plan muſt be ſtrictly juſt. Mean paltry pitiful ſhifts of villainy cannotmore effectually injure the character of an individual, than tricks and deceptions will ruin the reputation of a republican government. kings deceive, yet when the faithleſs monarch dies, hopes from a virtuous ſucceſſor inſpire new confi- but a diſhoneſt republic is irreclaimable, and no pru- men will truſt it. But if integrity is neceſſary in g- ral, how much more ſo in particular circumſtanc- diſtruſt, and how indiſpenſible when in ſuch circumſta- a part of the community labor to impeach the ge- credit. If there be an object in the world for whic- very exiſtence of a republic ſhould be ſtaked, it is fo- preſervation of its public faith, particularly an i- republic juſt emerging from ſubjection, and claimin- aid, alliance, and confidence of other powers. The- vernment of ſuch republic ſhould guard her honor- the delicate ſolicitude of Cæſar, ſo that it ſhould not- be unſullied but unſuſpected.

The laſt object I ſhall mention, is the preſervati- our Fœderal Union, which in my poor opinion will g- ly depend on the management of our revenue. Th- ticles of confederation were formed in a moment whe- attachment to Congreſs was great and warm. The- mers of it therefore ſeem to have been only ſolicitou- to provide againſt the power of that body, whic- means of their provident foreſight and care, now exi- moſt by meer courteſy and ſufferance. This is a- which cannot at preſent be remedied; but if in ad- to this a number of long accounts and quotas and portions be left for ſettlement, until the enemy ar- moved at a diſtance, and the fear of them alſo rem- theſe will afford ſo much matter for litigation, and ſion ſuch heart-burnings, and give ſuch room for th- trigues which Great-Britain has already attempted, which will doubtleſs be carried on by her or ſome foreign power, that our Union will become, what ou- mies long ſince declared it was, a meer rope of ſand. greſs then, like the travellers coat in the fable, afte- ving been hugged cloſe through the ſtormy hour of ger, will be caſt aſide as an uſeleſs burthen in the and ſunſhine of peace and victory. Surely the conſeq- ces of ſuch a meaſure, the ſtruggles, the convulſion miſeries need not be pictured to a ſenſible and, diſce- people.

Having premiſed theſe general obſervations, I ſhall pr- to ſketch a few outlines of a plan which may perhaps improved as to produce the deſired effect. I ſhall the outlines only, for altho' much will depend on t- tail, yet entering into detail would too much diſtra- readers attention, beſides it is the buſineſs of prope- nifterial officers whom we ſhall take notice of hereaft-

Our firſt object ſhould be, how to fix the value of circulating paper medium, for untill this be in ſome- ſure accompliſhed, it is impoſſible either to tax wi- fect, expend with œconomy or even act with juſtic- becomes therefore both our duty and intereſt, while ſame time the ſubject is ſo delicate that the utmoſt tion muſt be uſed to prevent even the appearance of or injuſtice.

The circulating paper is of three kinds, one be- a ſtirling intereſt, one an intereſt in currency, an- third no intereſt at all. The two firſt do indeed g- different name from the laſt, being called Loa- fice Certificates, but on inſpection it will appear tha- Certificates are transferable from hand to hand and able to the bearer in like manner with the Bills of dit, and the fact is, that they are actually ſo t- fered.

Poſterity will be at a loſs for the motives which ted the form of theſe Certificates, unleſs memoran- are kept for their uſe. I ſincerely wiſh that every of this ſort may be buried in oblivion, and therefor- ſay nothing about them. But it muſt be remarke- inſtead of taking money out of circulation more of thrown in, tending to depreciate the other by rea- the quantity, and alſo of the difference between that one bore intereſt and not the other. But the ficates were at firſt in the leſſer repute of the two, fo- ſes not neceſſary now to be enumerated, as the fact i- in every ones memory. At that time it was truly crous to ſee the ſolicitude of many well meaning me- pay the public debts with theſe Certificates inſtead common paper, and even to give an advance in pur- to thoſe who would accept of them. Nay, it was common argument in favor of a large grant, that conſiderable part of it was a warrant which was to quidated by Loan Office Certificates. Strange as i- ſeem, it is nevertheleſs true, that a hope was the- riſhed by ſome perſons, that the depreciation mig- checked by theſe Certificates, which would, they im- ed, be hoarded for the ſake of the intereſt. This ſoning was founded on what was called a parallel in- among the Eaſtern States, relatively to their old and new lawful reaſoning which was deemed concl- although the reluctance with which the Certificates accepted, and the diſcount at which they were ſold, ly evinced the contrary, and although it was at the time a common argument of the ſame perſons in fa- their preſent form, that unleſs they were tranſfe- people would not lend money to the public. But i- evident from another quarter, that they muſt hav-

ciated, becauſe they manifeſtly depended on a paper ich was itſelf depreciating with no little rapidity. Thus n, was an intereſt given on the circulating medium of country, to anſwer no one valuable purpoſe. A mea- e laudable, perhaps for the generoſity, if with the ex- erance of public revenue, the Treaſury were running er, but ſavoring much of prodigality in ſome other cumſtances. For not to mention the paper which has n expended for the intereſt of Certificates, iſſued ſubſe- ent to March 1778. Thoſe previous to that period, coſt above eight millions livres in France, for leſs than eight llions of paper here, which might have been made at s expence than the Certificates themſelves, and to bet- purpoſe.

To remedy the ill effects of the Loan-Office Certifi- es; people ſhould be induced to exchange them for a ded debt. In order to do this, (aſſuming what we ll hereafter attempt to prove, that ſufficient taxes can raiſed for the purpoſe) I propoſe, that the full value each Certificate, at the time when the loan was made, uld be eſtimated in ſpecie; and every holder, who oſe to bring in his Certificate, by a given time, ſhould conſidered as a creditor to the public for that value, h five per cent. intereſt, payable half yearly in ſpecie ring the war, and both principle and intereſt, to be d within ten years after the concluſion of it. This ſtock uld not be ſubject to any tax, neither ſhould it be nſferable without certain legal formalities.

This meaſure, it is conceived, would be equitable, ef- tual and beneficial. Equitable, becauſe the public would, that means, perform all which, by an equitable inter- ation, they can be ſuppoſed to have promiſed The re- ction of intereſt from ſix to five per cent. would be part- compenſated by the ſecurity againſt taxation, and part- by the payment of ſpecie in this country, which ſells a fourth more than ſpecie in Europe; ſo that the re- ction of one ſixth, would ſtill leave a difference of one f per cent. intereſt, in favor of the credi or, where that ereſt is now payable in Europe; but the difference is l more conſiderable, where the intereſt is payable in pa- . There may perhaps, be ſome particular inſtances, ere injury would happen; yet it is as ſmall an injury an poſſibly be expected in a general calamity; add this, that it would be optional in the creditor, either to d his certificate, or to exchange it, and there is no max- of law or equity, more ſolid than this, that no injury done to him who acts from perfect volition.

This meaſure would be effectual, becauſe very few, if , would be diſpoſed to riſque their Certificates on the ſent uncertain contingencies, when they might eaſily fixed on the ſolid baſe of ſpecie. And the very for- lities neceſſary to a transfer, would be an additional rity, eſpecially to foreigners. For there is a manifeſt y in ſuppoſing that they would willingly entruſt their perty in our funds, for a Certificate, which, in the ds of their factors, was as ſo much money, and might s out of thoſe hands again the inſtant after, thereby de- ying them of the poſſibility of recovering any thing from public, in caſe thoſe factors became inſolvent

undry advantages would, it is conceived, flow from adoption of this plan. For firſt, a conſiderable ſum aper would be taken out of circulation. Secondly, ſtock when funded, would, as an object of commerce, reſent part of the circulating medium, and raiſe the ue of the remainder. Thirdly, the Bills of Credit would longer ſuffer by a compariſon between them, and a me- m bearing intereſt. Fourthly, a conſiderable ſaving uld be made on the intereſt now payable in Europe; l the public monies there, might be applied as they moſt doubtedly ought, to purchaſing neceſſaries for the y. And fifthly, the public confidence would be in e degree regained, which of all objects is the moſt va- ble

The Certificates being diſpoſed of, our next point, is to e a fixed value to the Bills of Credit, or rather to fix ndard, below which, they could not fall. Let then, ry holder of the paper, be entitled, not compelled, to ng it in, at the rate of forty for one. (if this number uld be thought moſt proper, though I confeſs, I ſhould ve rather choſen twenty. for reaſons which I will not able the reader to peruſe,) and let him be credited in manner, for a ſtock in ſpecie, on the ſame terms with holders of the Certificates. Let the paper ſo brought be burnt in his preſence who brought it. And fur- r, let it be covenanted, that all the paper ſhall be ſunk five equal annual payments, after the war, or redeemed h ſpecie, at the expiration of that term.

That this propoſition would be equitable, will appear m two conſiderations. Firſt, that the covenant to pay whole ſum in five years after the war, is fully con- mable to the original promiſe on the face of the bills; ſecondly, that the liquidation of forty for one, is not infraction of that promiſe, but a new engagement for benefit of thoſe who hold the money, if they them- ves chooſe rather to take that fixed value in preſent, n to riſque the future redemption. In which caſe, they have no more reaſon to complain, than any other cre- or, who allows a diſcount on a debt for prompt pay- nt. That it would be effectual, if the funds for pay- nt are good, can hardly be doubted, becauſe no man uld give forty-one paper dollars to purchaſe a ſilver , if it might be had of government for forty. On the ntrary, the conviction that all the paper would be ſunk five years after the concluſion of the war, would ra- r tend to raiſe it above that level. Thoſe who declaim inſt appreciation, will affect to dread the conſequen- of this ſtep. But, waving what hath been ſaid in a mer paper, on the juſtice of permitting an appreciа- n, it will at leaſt be admitted, that we had better get of our preſent evils, than continue to labour under m, meerly from the apprehenſion of a future miſchief, ich, if it could really ariſe, may always be cured with greateſt facility, or rather a miſchief which would cure lf.

o much for the equity, efficacy and effect of theſe pro- tions. But before they can operate, it muſt be made ent, that they are not meer paper, as moſt of the miſes hitherto made, have proved to be. In other ds, taxes muſt be laid and raiſed in ſpecie, ſufficient diſcharge the principle and intereſt of the debt ſo to be ed. I know it is a common aſſertion, that there is coin enough in the country, to pay ſuch a tax. The mon aſſertion of men, who buſily ſow the ſeeds of a ier future taxation, while at the ſame time, before taxation takes place, they contribute to baniſh what ſpecie there is, by excluding it from circulation, and lay- ing embargoes on the produce of the country. Suppoſing therefore, the fact to be as they ſtate it, certainly the po- licy of their conduct is very contemptible. It would be better to raiſe ſuch tax as can be paid, and ſuch tax would be ſufficient, becauſe the only real object of taxation, af- ter liquidating our debts, is to produce the means of maintaining the army, and the ſum neceſſary for this purpoſe will depend upon the amount of the circulating medium compared with the real wealth of the country. If there be a great medium, a greater ſum will be neceſſa- ry, and a great ſum can be paid. If the medium be ſmall, the public neceſſities and public revenue will be proportionately ſmall. The ways and means of raiſing taxes, therefore, will be our next object, previous to which, we muſt enquire what ſums are neceſſary to be raiſed, and firſt, what will be the real amount of the funded debt above- mentioned.

There are two reaſons why this cannot be done with ex- actneſs. Firſt, that there are as yet no accurate accounts to be obtained of the ſums put into the ſeveral Loan-Offi- ces. And ſecondly, that we have not the means of deter- mining preciſely, the depreciation in the ſeveral parts of the continent, monthly, from the firſt of January 1777, to the preſent time. In order however, to come at it as nearly as poſſible, I ſhall ſtate the amont of the ſeveral Loans half yearly, from the beſt accounts and eſtimates I have been able to procure, and I ſhall ſtate the average value of the firſt half years Loans, at one for one, the ſe- cond, at two for one, and ſo on in geometrical proporti- on. The account will then ſtand thus:

Loans to July	1777,	3,480,081, at one, are	3,480,081
January,	1778,	3,278,690 at two, are	1,639,395
July,	1778,	5,553,017, at four, are	1,388,254
January,	1779,	5,446 776, at 8, are	681,097
July,	1779,	14,298 433, at 16, are	893,652
January,	1780,	7,052 710, at 32, are	220,397

Total amount of Loans, 39,111,707, of the val. of 8,302,876

This account is by no means exact, as to the amount of the Loans, neither is that of their value of all accurate. Nor would it be proper to make ſuch an average eſtimate of the depreciation, becauſe as far as it is applicable to private or public juſtice, the eſtimate ought to be as mi- nute and preciſe as poſſible. But if this account ſhould be near the truth, and it is not far from it, if alſo the average ſhould be within bounds, and it certainly is not exceſſive, then the ſum found will be tolerably well aſcer- tained for the purpoſes of political calculation.

As for the Bills of Credit, ſuppoſing that one half of them were brought in, which certainly would not happen if ſufficient proviſion were made for liquidating the whole. This half, or one hundred millions, at forty for one, would be two millions and an half, which, with the ſum above ſtated, would be ten millions eight hundred and two thouſand eight hundred and ſeventy ſix dollars. But as miſtakes on one ſide of this account would be very dangerous, we will ſuppoſe that the whole circulating me- dium were funded, which would add two millions and a half more, and that the Loans ſince laſt January are worth about two hundred thouſand. This would bring the debt to twelve millions and an half, to which we will add two millions and an half more, in order to provide for any poſſible deficiencies in the calculation, which ought to be ſomewhat more than merely juſt to the creditor, leſt it ſhould look like doing him an injuſtice. We ſhall then have to provide for a debt of fifteen millions, bearing five per cent. intereſt, or ſeven hundred and fifty thouſand dollars annually. To pay this debt in ten years, requires an annual ſum of two millions, and to this ſum we will add five millions more, for the expences of the war, mak- ing in the whole ſeven millions, or one million five hun- dred and ſeventy-five thouſand pounds ſterling. A ſum ſo ſmall, that not to raiſe it in a conteſt like the preſent, for the defence of all which is dear and ſacred to man, would be the deepeſt ignominy.

I am your Friend,

AN AMERICAN.

Philadelphia, April 8, 1780.

Mr. DUNLAP,

AS various reports has been circulated by Tobias Ru- dulph, to prejudice my character, I take the liber- ty through your paper, to ſhew to the public how void of truth thoſe aſſertions are, which I flatter myſelf will fully appear by the following letter ſent that diſappoint- ed man, and certificates of ſome of the firſt gentlemen in his neighbourhood.

H. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Head of Elk, April 1, 1780.

Mr. Tobias Rudulph,

SIR,

I am now ſetting out for Philadelphia again, and take the liberty to acquaint you, that I ſhall there call on you in a public manner, to ſupport the charge you exhibited againſt me, on this day ſennight, in the Coffee Houſe, with vouchers and proofs to ſupport them. As nothing leſs will be taken by the public, nor more is requeſted by me, but ſhould you fail of this, ſatisfaction is due, and muſt be made. Your moſt humble ſervant,

H. HOLLINGSWORTH.

In conformity to the above letter, and my own feelings as a gentleman, I now challenge you to ſupport the ſlan- ders you have made againſt me for ſome years paſt, in di- vers places, as well as in the Coffee Houſe of this city, which could have only been occaſioned by your baſeneſs of principles and diſappointments.

H. HOLLINGSWORTH, D. Q. M. G.

Head of Elk, February 23, 1780.

I hereby CERTIFY, That I have heard Mr. To- bias Rudulph ſay with much warmth of paſſion, that he thought Col. Henry Hollingſworth, D. Q. M. G. at this poſt was guilty of great deceptions towards the public in his office. I aſked him if he knew of any of his own knowledge, as my office obliged me to take notice of it? He ſaid, he did not, but underſtood Mr. Elijah Cole and John Mitchell did: and ſaid at the ſame time, that he did not believe they would ſtand to the proof if called on.

I have lived at this place upwards of twenty years, have known Col. Hollingſworth in his ſeveral ſtations of life ever ſince, and do not think that any perſon of my ac- quaintance (or comes within my knowledge) could have performed his office at this poſt more to the advantage of the public, (if as well). Certified,

JOSEPH GILPIN.

N. B. Joſeph Gilpin, Eſq; is Judge of the Courts of Cæcil county.

Head of Elk, March 15, 1780.

In order to do Col. Henry Hollingſworth the juſtice we think due him, We therefore CERTIFY, That we have known him many years, and have done buſineſs for him for ſome time paſt; and that we never knew of any defraud or deception in embezzling either the public ſtores or monies. And that Mr. Tobias Rudolph alluding to our knowledge of ſuch deception, muſt be a ſurmiſe, without the leaſt foundation, as we believe him, the ſaid Col Hollingſworth, to have been a true and faithful ſer- vant to the public Witneſs our hands this day,

ELIJAH COLE, Com. of Cæcil county.
JOHN MITCHELL, Jun. F. M.

Atteſt, JOHN JOHNSON.

We, the ſubſcribers, being called on by Col. Henry Hollingſworth, D Q M G. to give our ſeveral opini- ons relative to his conduct and tranſactions in the exe- cution of the different public departments: Theſe are therefore to CERTIFY, That in his different ap- pointments and ſeveral tranſactions we have never known or heard (further than the aſſertions of Mr. Tobias Ru- dulph) of his having in any manner injured the public, or embezzled the property thereof, but that he has in e- very particular which came within our knowledge, tranſ- acted the buſineſs with the ſtricteſt attention to the inte- reſt of the public.

Given under our hands this 28th day of March, 1780.

ELIJAH COLE, C. C. county,
JONATHAN BOOTH,
JOHN MITCHELL, F. M.
JAMES KITE, P. Cooper,
THOMAS SIMPERS,
JOHN BARNABY,
ABRAHAM MITCAELL,
ABRAHAM BROOM,
SAMUEL HEWITT, D. W. M. G.
DAVID RICKETTS.

Elk Forge, April 3, 1780.

This is to CERTIFY, That I have lived at this place about eight years, all which time I have been inti- mately acquainted with Col. Henry Hollingſworth, and frequently tranſacted buſineſs with him, both before he was concerned for the public as D. Q. M. General, and ſince, and am firmly of opinion that he hath not during his whole conduct in public buſineſs miſapplyed any pub- lic money, or been guilty of any embezzlement or mal- conduct in any ſhape whatſoever, but conducted the buſi- neſs committed to his charge with great fidelity, care and diſpatch. Witneſs my hand,

THOMAS MAY.

To Mr. Tobias Rudulph,

SIR,

By your falſe aſſertions, and the above certificates, you have proved yourſelf much baſer than I ever wiſhed you ſhould have appeared; I really pity you, and ſhall treat you as Uncle Toby in Triſtrum Shandy, treated the fly that buz'd about his mouth all dinner time. He catched him carefully, and after raiſing the ſaſh, put him out of the window, ſaying go, the world is wide enough for you and I both.

H. HOLLINGSWORTH, D. Q. M. G.

Philadelphia, April 4. 1780.

WHEREAS the following deſcribed Continental Loan-Office Certificates were re- mitted to Amſterdam by the Proprietor thereof, and of which his friend was there robbed, may arrive on this Continent for negociation, by which ſome innocent per- ſon may be deceived, and ſuffer; this public notice is given, that payment will not be made for any or either of them; and it is requeſted, ſhould any ſuch Certifi- cates be preſented, that the perſon or perſons to whom ſuch preſentation ſhall be made, will inform the ſubſcri- ber. ANDREW PURVIANCE.

No. 1181, one in favor of John Carter, dated 22 Oct. 1778, for 200 Dollars.

No. 2334, one in favor of Ephraim Blaine, dated April 2, 1778, for 400 Dollars.

No. 2216 one in favor of John Muir, dated Decem- ber 28, 1778, for 200 Dollars.

No. 1433, one in favor of James Forbes, dated Ja- nuary 9 1779, for 400 Dollars.

No. 2231, one in favor of Benjamin Harwood, dated January 8, 1779, for 200 Dollars.

No. 2454, one in favor of Thomas Buckingham, da- ted February 24, 1779, for 200 Dollars.

No. 1431, one in favor of Joſeph Williams, dated Ja- nuary 7, 1779, for 400 Dollars.

No. 2232, one in favor of Joſeph Dowſon, dated Ja- nuary 9, 1779, for 200 Dollars.

No. 1421, one in favor of George Mann, dated Ja- nuary 9 1779 for 300 Dollars.

No. 1415, 1423, two in favor of Thomas Johnſon, da- ted December 28, 1778, one 300 the other 400 Dollars, 700 Dollars.

No. 1428, 1429, 1430, three in favor of Eaſtman and Neth, dated January 7, 1779, for 400 Dollars each, 1200 Dollars.

No. 300, one in favor of John Mitchell, dated June 25, 1778, for 1000 Dollars.

No. 6246, one in favor of John Mitchell, dated July 18, 1778, for 400 Dollars.

No. 9851, 9852, two in favor of John Sterit, dated March 5, 1779, for 400 Dollars each, 800 Dollars.

No. 7118, one in favor of Iſaac Moſes, dated Febru- ary 12, 1779, for 300 Dollars.

THE TRUSTEES of the COLLEGE of New-Jerſey, are requeſted to remember, that the ſtated Spring Meeting of the Board, is on Wedneſ- day the 19th of this month, when it is hoped they will attend as matters of importance will be laid before them. Princeton, April 4.

BOSTON, March 20.

WE hear that a prize ship, laden with 18000 bushels of black oats, bound from England for Georgia, is taken by a New London privateer, and safe arrived at Newport.

Capt. Adams, who arrived here on Saturday, brings the following intelligence:

That he sailed from Martinico the 22d of February; two days before he sailed, Count de Gras and Admiral Picquet arrived from a cruize with nine sail of the line, and joined 6 sail more which lay at Martinico: The day before he sailed, a ship arrived from Bordeaux, in 45 days passage, and brought advice, that Admiral Shaffo lay at the Isle of Rhee, with 16 sail of the line, a fleet of merchantmen and transports with 10,000 troops on board, destined for Martinico. That Admiral Arburthnot, with part of his fleet were blown off the coast of Carolina, and had arrived at St. Christophers. The fleet from France were daily expected when Capt. Adams left Martinico.

NORWICH, March 7.

Last Saturday the Hon. General Assembly of this State, ended their adjourned Sessions at Hartford. We learn, that they have agreed to raise (by voluntary inlistment, if that can be effected soon, otherwise by peremptory draft) 1800 men (being this State's quota to fill up the Continental army) they are to have a bounty of five hundred dollars, Continental currency; forty shillings per month, in HARD CASH; to have every necessary refreshment; and be held in service until the first of January, 1781—They have also resolved to emit 40,0 ol. paper money, on the faith of the State, to be considered equivalent to gold and silver; to draw an annual interest of five per cent. and remain in circulation only four years—Likewise have repealed the noted TENDER ACT, making Continental money a lawful tender for the payment of old debts, agreeable to the nominal sum. They have also agreed to the stipulating of prices of articles, to take place at such a time as the States universally agree on. The Governor is vested with the power of fixing the day, when he is to issue his proclamation accordingly. Further, have caused to be levied 6 dollars on the pound, on the list for 1779, to be paid at three payments, viz. in April, June and September, two dollars each.

TRENTON, April 5.

Last week a party of the enemy landed at Tenton Falls, in Monmouth county, and carried off 6 or 7 of the inhabitants prisoners.—Another small party which landed at Middletown, carried off a Mr. Bowne, who had but three days before been exchanged, and just returned home.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

Extract of Letter from Bilboa, dated February 1, 1780.

"We are sorry to say that an unlucky accident has happened to eight sail of Spanish line, who cruized off Gibralter, (they being separated from some others) fell in with Rodney's fleet of twenty one of the line, and a number of frigates. The Spanish Admiral Mr. Langara, endeavoured to get away, but finding it impracticable, he determined to engage; and there followed a most desparate engagement from two o'clock in the afternoon, until four the next morning. We have but an imperfect account as yet, but we hear, that four of the Spaniards got into Cadiz, one, the St. Domingo was blown up, and two or three were taken quite unfit for service; should the bearer be detained till next post, will inform your Excellency at foot. This affair happened on the 16th ult. and on the 13th, a fleet of twenty-four sail of the line, sailed in quest of the English, so that some farther event is daily expected, and wish sincerely may prove successful to the allies of the States. Six of the Spanish men of war, were engaged with all the English fleet, and there are but three missing. The engagement does the greatest honor to this nation, as they disabled half the enemy's."

The Alliance, Capt. Paul Jones, is safe at Corunna, and Captain Cunningham along with him.

At the last Court of Quarter Sessions for Bucks county, two Menonists of the names of Clymer and Beidler, were found guilty of a most outrageous, tho' unprovoked assault and battery, committed by them, in the upper part of the country, on one Sherer, who had been employed to collect Militia fines. These fellows fell upon the Collector in the evening, twilight, themselves naked and their faces blacked, and it seemed as if they intended to murder him. The Court fined these atrocious offenders 2000l. each.

About Thursday last, 26 sail of vessels left Sandy Hook, with cannon, stores, &c. and about 2000 troops for Carolina; to reinforce Sir Harry Clinton, as is supposed.

Sunday last arrived here, in 22 days from St. Croix, the brig Pallas, Captain Walk, loaded with rum and salt.

To be SOLD *at Private Sale,*

By the subscriber on the Premises.

A COMPLEAT COUNTRY SEAT, suitable for any genteel family, situate near the middle of Germantown, being in a very good neighbourhood, containing about 8 acres of good land, on which are the following improvements; viz. a large well finished two story stone dwelling house on the Main street, 40 feet by 38, with 4 rooms on a floor, the entry large, and balconies both front and back; an arched cellar, remarkably cool in the hottest season; a pump with excellent water near the door; a very large and commodious barn, with sufficient stabling for 15 horses, with troughs and racks compleat, also a large floor and granary with lofts sufficient to contain 20 tons of hay; a large cyder house with a press and mill; a large orchard that has produced 15 hogsheads of the best cyder in a year, besides the best keeping fruit, two fine gardens well stocked with a variety of the choicest fruits, such as pears, peaches, apricots, nectarines, cherries, plumbs, &c. 3 or 4 acres of rich meadow under good sweet grass: Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to

PHILIP BENEZET.

THE Gentleman, who borrowed a Cane of the subscriber at the Old Ferry, on Thursday Evening the 6th instant, is requested to return it, and receive the thanks of

WILLIAM MILNOR.

Philadelphia, April 11th, 1780.

Philadelphia, April 10th, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Male White Inhabitants, between the ages of Eighteen and Fifty-three years, that the following days are appointed to choose Field officers, for the six battalions of the city of Philadelphia and district's Militia; that is to say,

For the Northern Liberties, or Fifth battalion, on Tuesday the 18 instant, at the house of Willcocks Philips, to choose a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major.

For Mulberry Ward, or the Third battalion, on Tuesday the 18th instant, at the house of Conrad Hess, in Second street, to choose a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major.

For Upper and Lower Delaware, High Steet, and North Ward, or the Fourth battalion, on Tuesday the 18th instant, at the Court-House, to choose a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major.

For Middle, South, Walnut and Chesnut-street Ward, or the First battalion, on Wednesday the 19th instant, at the Court-House, to choose a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major.

For Dock Ward, or the Second battalion, on Wednesday the 19th instant, at the house of James Alexander, to choose a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major.

For Southwark, Townships of Moyamensing and Passyunk, or the Sixth battalion, on Wednesday the 19th instant, at the house of Nathaniel Graham, in Front-street, to choose a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major.

It is likewise expected the respective officers under the Old Militia-Law, will attend their companies on exercising days, specified in the New Militia-Law, untill the choice of new officers is made, which will be done as soon as may be agreeable to the Militia Law.

WILLIAM HENRY,
Lieutenant of the City, &c.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1780.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me the subscriber directed and delivered, will be Sold at Public Vendue, on Friday the 21st instant (April) at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at a store on the South-East corner of Spruce and Second streets, Philadelphia. Sundry household and kitchen furniture and shop goods, among which are mahogany chairs and tables, linen, sugar, &c. seized and taken in execution, as the property of Chistopher Read, at the suit of Casper Sybert and Charles Cooper, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Just Published, and to be sold by

STYNER AND CIST,

In Second-street, four doors above Race-street,

AN ORATION,

Delivered March 16, 1780, before the Patron, Vice-Presidents and Members of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge. By Timothy Matlack, Esq; a Member of the said Society, and Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

WAS LOST,

ON Sunday the 9th instant, supposed to be near the Friend's burial ground in this city, a Gold Sleeve button, marked T. K. in a cypher. Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the Printer hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS LOST, Yesterday in Fifth-street, a Pocket Book containing sundry papers and a quantity of Continental Money, sum unknown. Whoever finds the same and will bring it to the Printer hereof, shall receive the above reward.

April 8.

TO BE SOLD
WHOLESALE and RETAIL, by
ROGER FLAHAVAN,
In Chesnut-street, the fourth door above Second-street,
An ASSORTMEMT of
BROADCLOTHS,
At MODERATE PRICES.

TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE HABACKER,
At a New Store in Second-street, between Race and Vine-streets, near Col. Farmers,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL,
SPIRITS, Rum, Wine, French Brandy, Gin, Aniseed, Cordials, Coffee, Cotton, Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar, Muscovado and Spanish Sugars, Bohea and Souchong Teas, a few bushels of Excellent Coarse Salt, good Oak Scantling seasoned, and sundry other articles.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1780.

WANTED,

AS Clerk at Durham Furnace, a person who understands book keeping and writes a good hand, such a person who can be well recommended, may have a good salary by applying to Col. Isaac Sidman, in Pear-street, between Second and Third-streets, in Philadelphia, or to Richard Backhouse at the said Furnace.

N. B. A parcel of Womens Calimanco Shoes, and a small quantity of Loaf Sugar for sale. Enquire of Isaac Sidman.

TO BE SOLD BY
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BEST INDIGO in casks,
RAISINS in keggs,
MOLASSES, MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
BOHEA TEA, COFFEE,
IMPORTED STEEL,
MARYLAND and VIRGINIA TOBACCO,
SUPERFINE and COMMON FLOUR,
A quantity of BEES WAX, &c. &c.

April 6, 1780.

WHEREAS Isaiah Yard, of Trenton, has maliciously inserted in the Pennsylvania Packet of March 28, a caution to the public, with a view (no doubt) to prevent the sale of a Plantation advertised by me in the said Packet. I do hereby inform the public that I can prove, by the very best authority, that neither the aforesaid Isaiah Yard, his father, nor grandfather, nor either of them, have or ever had right or title to said tract of land; and also that my right has been regularly derived from an indisputable title made by the then Sheriff on a legal sale, as appears by the record. "But it seems his father's administrators were told they must wait till he, the heir, should become of age before a deed could be obtained; and, now, being of full age is determined to defend his title." I readily agree with my friend Isaiah that he is not only "no full age," but was twenty one, six or seven years ago; and further that his father's administrators and himself have been resident in and about this place before and ever since he became of full age, and yet without being able to obtain any kind of title, notwithstanding their perseverance in a pretended claim. I would further say that my predecessors and myself have been in full and quiet possession of said tract of land for more than two years past, occupying and disposing of the same at pleasure, in the most uninterrupted manner.—Whoever may choose to become the purchaser, may depend on receiving from me a sufficient title, and I will warrant and defend the same against any pretended claim or claimants.

BERNARD HANLON.

Trenton, March, 1780.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, are desired to attend the annual election of twelve Managers and a Treasurer. To be held according to Law on the first day of May next, between the hours of two and six in the afternoon, at said Hospital.

To be SOLD by Private Sale,

AN elegantly cased Gold Snuff-Box, a Topaz in the set round with diamonds; a very handsome dress sword and silver chain, a dirk; a pair of neat double barreled pistols; a steel mounted gun, inlaid with silver, with bayonet and buff belt, fit for an officer; Chamber's Dictionary, French and English; Gibbon's Rome Empire; Chesterfield's Letters, all neatly bound and lettered. Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE LET

And may be entered on immediately;

A FARM conveniently situated near Germantown and five miles from Philadelphia, containing about 120 acres, a considerable part is well inclosed, of which a great proportion is orchard and meadow ground. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, barn, stables, and Cow houses, all in good order. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD, *or* LET,

On improving leases.

THE remains of two dwelling houses, at and joining the corner of Front and Pine streets. Enquire of

RICHARD PETERS.

Philadelphia, March 29, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber last night, an apprentice lad named Walter Huse, about 15 years of age, is a little knock kneed, had on and took with him one old upper light coloured jacoat, one new brown ditto, and one mixt cloath ditto, old leather breeches, two pair yarn stockings, and half worn shoes with strings, two tow shirts, and a half worn hat. The above reward will be given if secured in any jail or brought home, paid by

JOSEPH TATNALL.

Brandewine Bridge, April 6th, 1780.

WANTED,

A WOMAN, that can cook and do the work of a small family. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1780.

Two Thousand Dollars Reward.

BROKE open last night the stable of the subscriber on Carpenters Wharf, and stolen thence out, a Bright Bay Mare, about 14 hands and a half high, remarkable high spirited, black main and tail, trots fast and lofty, carries her head and tail high, and is in good order. Whoever secures the mare and thief so that the owner may get the mare again, and the thief brought to condign punishment, shall be intitled to the above reward, and for the mare alone, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS and all reasonable charges paid, by

JOHN TAYLOR.

WANTED.

In a Public part of the Town,

A CHAMBER, a Front room for an office, and Boarding for a single Gentleman. Any good family that accommodate a person in this way, may apply to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD

A GENTEEL PHÆTON, with good harness. Enquire at the Conestogo Waggon. Likewise a good RIDING CHAIR.

One Hundred and Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber on Easton road, on Sunday, a sorrel Mare COLT, about fourteen hands high, will be two years old next spring; she has a small bald face, and her near side branded with the letters T. S. Whoever takes up said Mare and secures the Thief, shall have the above reward, or Sixty Dollars for each of them, paid by the subscriber living in Cappington at the sign of the Stork.

DEWALD STORK.

ORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED AWAY from the subscriber, living in Spruce-street between Fourth and Fifth streets, a middled COW, with a white face, and a ring round left eye, has both of her ears slit, and will calf in six weeks. Whoever takes up said Cow, and brings her to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

ABNER LOUIS.

WILL be SOLD,

on WEDNESDAY the 19th of April, if not sold before at Private Sale,

THE SHALLOP RED CEDAR, with her tackle and apparel, now laying at Mr. Tatnall's wharf in Wilmington; she sails remarkably fast, four years old, and built with red cedar and live oak. Attendance will be given, and terms made known by the subscribers, in the borough of Wilmington.

GEORGE GARDEN,
CORNELIUS PLEINES, and
ENOCH ANDERSON.

N. B. LOST, (belonging to the Shallop Red Cedar) a NEW KEEL BOAT, without ring bolts, the fore-thought carried away. Whoever will take up the same, and deliver it to either of the above mentioned persons at Wilmington, shall have One Hundred Dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of EMANUEL JOSIAH, deceased, are once more desired to make speedy payment. And all persons having any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, on or before the first day of May next, to

JAMES JOSIAH, Administrator.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 25th instant, out of the subscriber's Counting House, in Water-street, five doors below Chesnut street, one piece of deep blue BROAD CLOTH, of the second quality, containing twenty-eight yards. Whoever will give information of the same, that the owner may recover it, shall receive Five Hundred Dollars, or in proportion for any part thereof; and for the Cloth, Thief or Thieves the above reward, paid by

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

March 28, 1780.

Philadelphia, March 29th, 1780.

LAST night the house of the subscriber was broke open, and the following stolen out of it, viz.

Ten Shirts, six ruffled and four plain, five marked B. H. No. 6, the others marked B. H. numbers forgot.
Six Neckcloths,
One pair Russia Sheets, marked E. H. No. 4.
One Damask Breakfast Cloth,
Six Towels,
One pair Pillow Cases, marked B. H.
Six Shifts,
One spotted Silk Handkerchief,
Two pair Silk Stockings,
One White Cotton Skirt, fringed,
Two Dimety Under Petticoats,
Two pair White Holland Gloves,
Four Linen Aprons,
Five Night Caps,
Two Gowns, one Striped Purple and White, the other Striped and spotted,
One large Copper Tea Kettle,
Two pair Thread, and one pair Cotton Stockings,
One Flowered Lawn Apron, &c. &c.

Whoever apprehends thie for thieves together with the goods, shall have Three Hundred Dollars reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the goods, or in proportion for any part of them.

BENJAMIN HOGELAND.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Vincent township, Chester county, and State of Pennsylvania, a MULATTO SERVANT MAN, named JOHN EPLER, about five feet ten inches high, a thick well made fellow, a forgeman by trade, given to liquor and when drunk very abusive and quarrelsome; had on when he went away a suit of linen cloaths, the coat of mackerony cut, edged with red cloth, the jacket and breeches edged with the same, a new hat, a pair of white woolen stockings, and a new pair of pumps, with plated buckles. He took with him a red cloth coat, made after the fashion, with red silk mohair buttons, a striped linsey jacket of red and yellow stripe, lined with tow linen, and the buttons of red mohair, a pair of good buckskin breeches, and three shirts, one of new hemp linen, and the others about half worn. Any person apprehending the aforesaid mulatto, and securing him in any goal, so that his master can have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by

JOHN YOUNG.

March 30, 1780.

THOMAS M'FEE,

At his Dwelling house in Carter's Alley,

CONTINUES to post Merchants and Shopkeepers books, and in a regular, clear and mercantile manner; adjusts the most intricate co-partnerships, private, and almost every other kind of long and unsettled accounts. He also draws and copies with neatness, care and expedition, such writings as invoices, sales, accounts current, and writes letters, &c. &c.

Such persons as will please to favour him with their commands, may depend upon the utmost care, punctuality and dispatch.

Philadelphia, March 21, 1780.

THE Committee appointed by the Philosophical Society, to make and collect observations on the effects of the severe and long continued cold of last winter, request the curious in every part of the Continent, to communicate to them such remarks as they have already made, or may hereafter make on this subject, particularly such as may properly come under the following heads:

First, Meteorological observations, accurately made with good instruments.

Secondly, The effects of the cold on the earth and waters; such as the depth of earth frozen, the thickness of ice, &c. together with such remarkable circumstances, as may attend either freezing or thawing. Also its effects on spirituous, vinous and other liquors.

Thirdly, The effects of the cold, during and after the winter on animals, birds, reptiles, insects and their chrysalises.

Fourthly, The same on vegetables, distinguishing the indigenous from foreign, the spontaneous from the cultivated.

Fifthly, What diseases prevailed most in the extreme cold weather, and after it.

Accurate observations made ~~on~~ former winters, remarkable for cold will be acceptable.

As the comparing together different climates and different seasons is not a matter of mere speculative curiosity, but real benefits may be derived to mankind, by improving this branch of natural knowledge, the Committee promise themselves the assistance of the ingenious, whether Members of the Society or otherwise, in their endeavours to unite in one common stock many valuable fragments of Philosophy, which must otherwise perish with individuals.

The Committee do not propose to make their report before the close of next summer. In the mean time such gentlemen as chuse to favour the Society with their observations, will please to direct their letters to Col. Lewis Nicola, of Philadelphia.

[The Printers of News-papers on the Continent, are requested to give the foregoing a place in their respective Papers.]

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 22, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That, in pursuance of the Resolves of Congress, there have been destroyed in this Office, the following sums of the emissions of Continental Currency taken out of circulation, viz.

	Dollars.
Of the emission of May 20, 1777,	12,445,567
Of the emission of April 11, 1778,	19,858,804
	32,304,371

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Treasurer of Loans.

Just Published and to be Sold, by

FRANCIS BAILEY,

In Market street, Philadelphia,

A TABLE of FRENCH VERBS, auxiliaries, regulars, and irregulars, conjugated throughout all their tenses and moods, and shewing how to form their simple tenses from their infinitive mood, and how to find their infinitive mood from their terminations: Together with remarks on particulars irregularities, inscribed to the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, by Mr. CARRE.

This table is particularly calculated for the use of the Colleges, Schools and Academies where the French language is taught, and it is not only fit for beginners but even for persons who have already acquired a considerable knowledge of the French tongue; the numberless irregularities of the French verbs being seldom well known even by the natives, this table shews them all in a most distinct manner, and one may at a single glance find out any irregularity of any particular verbs.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN DUNLAP,

(Bound or unbound)

ANY QUANTITY OF

DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,

Printed on fine strong paper and a new type.

N. B. Those who buy by the thousand shall have a large allowance.

WAS LOST,

ON Monday last on the Lancaster road, between Downings town, and the Three Crown Tavern, Eighty four Half Johannes's and Seven Moidores, directed, Capt. Clayton, Lancaster, No. 1. stitched up in a piece of oznaburgs. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the Printer hereof, or to Capt. Clayton at Lancaster, shall be well rewarded.

March 28th, 1780.

TO BE SOLD

An almost New SULKEY'

Lined and covered with Leather.

For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, April 3, 1780.

WHEREAS the Estates of John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur, and Andrew Elliot, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, We, the Subscribers, Agents for the said county, do hereby give notice, that the interests and estates of the said John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur, and Andrew Elliot, in the following tracts and parcels of land, viz. No. 1. one lot in Spring Garden, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front on Vine-street 36 feet, and 140 feet deep, with two brick tenements on Vine-street, and two frame tenements back; No. 2. a brick tenement and lot of ground on Fourth-street, continued northward on Hickory lane, containing about five acres; late of John Parrock. No. 1. a tract of land in East Northern Liberties, containing about 76 acres, on Point no Point road, with sixteen acres of bank meadow, two brick tenements and other improvements thereon; No. 2. one lot in Kinsington on Greenwood lane, containing about 3 acres; No. 3. a lot near Frankford road, containing about 1 1-4 acres; late of Samuel Shoemaker. A tract of land in Blockley Township, containing about fifty-six acres, with improvements, situate on the river Schuylkill; late of John Butcher. Peter Arthur, one lot in Southwark, fronting on Plumb-street fifteen feet, and in depth 90 feet. Andrew Elliot, No. 1. about 8 acres of meadow, on Gloucester Point road; No. 2. a tract or piece of land on the Lower Ferry road, of about 35 acres; No. 3. a tract or piece of land in the Northern Liberties, on the Ridge road of about 40 acres; No. 4 a lot of about 10 1-2 acres, part adjoining the former. The above late belonging to Andrew Elliot and wife. All which will be sold at the Court House, at Philadelphia, on the fifth day of May next, the sales to continue from day to day, until the whole be sold.

The terms of sale will be according to law, as follows, to wit, One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one-fourth of the purchase-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month after sale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-house on the tenth day after sale, to receive the first payment; and in like manner on the thirtieth day after the sale, to receive the last payment. After which no purchase-money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,] Agents for
WILLIAM M'MULLIN.] P. county.

The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

WANTED,

In a small family,

A MAN who understands the management of horses, and that can do any kind of house work: Such a one being well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, may be informed of an exceeding good place by enquiring of the Printer.

To be sold, an assortment of paints ground in oil, enquire as above.

WAS taken up on the 25th instant, at the sign of the Bull's Head, in Strawberry alley, a little bay HORSE, with cart gears. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

BENJAMIN MYERS.

March 30, 1780.

WANTED,

In a family at a country town, some distance from Philadelphia,

A CAREFUL WOMAN, that would undertake to look after house-work, and take care of children. Such a person well recommended, will meet with good encouragement. Enquire of Isaac Sidman, in Pear street, between Second and Third streets.

N B. A quantity of Loaf Sugar for sale. Enquire as above.

TO BE SOLD,

A PIECE of GROUND containing fifteen acres and twenty-one perches, with a large two story brick tenement thereon, commonly known by the name of the CHAPEL, situated on the road leading from Franckford to the Old York Road, about four miles from this city, and one mile above the Rising Sun. Inquire of the Printer.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber living in Newcastle county, Brandywine Hundred, on the 21st of December last, a Sorrel Mare between four and five years old, a natural pacer, the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away; or she will be sold in two weeks from this date for the same, by me

JOHN HANNINGS.

April 8.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

Best possible image

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1780.

THE Pennsylvania OR GENERAL Packet THE ADVERTISER.

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.]

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

NUMBER III.

THE enemy has not been able to "engage allies." This was well known, before it was acknowledged by Lord North, in the Houſe of Commons. If the States of Holland are under obligation, by the treaty of Weſtminſter, 1768, to furniſh ſix thouſand men, and twenty veſſels, to the aſſiſtance of Great-Britain, it is in caſe of an attack by ſome neighbouring power, and not to carry on a war which ſhe herſelf has unjuſtly waged. If Ruſſia, on account of former favours, and commercial advantages, has ſtipulated to furniſh twelve ſhips, in caſes of emergency, yet, ſtill, this muſt have been, the prerogative of Heaven inviolate*, that is, preſerving ſome attention to the juſtice of the cauſe in which they are demanded, a regard to which, no treaty, or ſtipulation, amongſt men, can ſuperſede. It was the ſpirit of every convention of the powers of Europe, to preſerve a balance of power, and to ſecure themſelves againſt the encroachments of each other; but certainly could have no reference to a revolution, in a new world, where no intereſts, which the former treaties could reſpect, exiſted. Nevertheleſs, we do not know in what light, the war, on the part of Britain, may begin to be conſidered by the powers of Europe. The enemy may have it in her power to make ſuch repreſentations to the ſeveral courts, of her anxiety for peace, of the haughty and ambitious humour of the Houſe of Bourbon, and of the encroaching power of this Houſe, as may revive ancient prejudices, beget ſuſpicious, deſtroy confidence, and excite a combination againſt our ally. This, we know, the enemy is greatly active to effect; no ſtone has been left unturned, no argument neglected, no labour ſpared, to accompliſh this purpoſe. All Europe has been ſtirred up by her inſidious applications; courtiers, ſtateſmen, princes, have been aſſailed; money, flattery, promiſes, expended. When we conſider, that all men have a natural propenſity to have a hand in what is going forward, that princes are governed by their favourites, and favourites are aſſailed by various means, it exiſts a prodigy in politics, that the enemy, even though waging an unjuſt war, is yet without allies. It is the higheſt evidence of ſound underſtanding, and regard to juſtice, in the powers of Europe, and their confidence in the probity, and juſt views of the monarchy of France.

But we cannot tell how long theſe juſt views of things, and this regard to juſtice, may remain with the powers of Europe; and it is to be conſidered by theſe States, what may be the conſequence, ſhould the enemy be able to excite theſe powers to act againſt the Houſe of Bourbon. Preſſed under the unequal conteſt, our ally may find it neceſſary "to liſten" to what the enemy will call "equitable terms of accommodation." Our fate is linked with that of France and Spain. If theſe powers are brought to think of peace, even on unequal terms, we muſt think of peace alſo. Britain cannot hurt the ſtable empire of the Houſe of Bourbon; but, by the aſſiſtance of allies, ſhe may oblige her to deſiſt from helping theſe States. There is no holding out againſt ſuperior force; and therefore I admit as poſſible, that ſuch may be the fate of war, or ſuch the combination of alliances, that our ally may find herſelf unable to place us ſo completely beyond the reach of fortune, in this conteſt, as ſhe moſt ardently deſires.

I have ſtated theſe things, to ſhew the neceſſity of great exertions on this Continent. Our early virtue, diſtinguiſhed ſpirit, and unparalleled atchievements, procured the French alliance. From that time, like a great beauty, who has obtained a huſband, ſhe have grown careleſs in our dreſs, and ſluttiſh in our manner. The people are to blame, who are the ſource of power and council, in a free government. The people have become inattentive to their intereſts; regardleſs of the public meaſures. They ſuffer themſelves to be impoſed upon by popular arts, and appoint thoſe to repreſent them in public councils, who are men neither of the firſt abilities, nor of a uniform ſtead attachment to the cauſe. They have admitted ſilly and groundleſs prejudices againſt thoſe who are the moſt capable, and have been the moſt faithful in ſerving them. Many real whigs are thrown aſide, and half-way moderate men are admitted to execute the offices of government †. Theſe things ought to be amended. It is high time the people of this country awake from their lethargy. God and man will deſert thoſe who do not help themſelves. Why is it that we have not expelled the enemy from every promontory, and corner of our Continent? I do not mean to reflect upon our brave army, who are the only body amongſt us, who, in my opinion, are truly virtuous. Theſe brave fellows, ſhivering on the plains, or wading through a thouſand marſhes, have borne famine, nakedneſs, fatigue, and have done all that was in the power of men to do; but the unworthy body of the people have ſunk into a ſlumber, and are fit only to be enſlaved by thoſe who ſhall riſe up amongſt themſelves, or by a foreign enemy.

* Salva prerogativa regis.

† This I take from the general complaint of men from the different States.

The idea of a peace, haſtily entertained, has been of infinite diſſervice; imagining ourſelves to have attained the ſummit of our wiſhes, we ſat down before we had arrived near the end of our courſe. The people have turned away from public affairs, every man to encreaſe his private fortune. A univerſal langour has ſpread over all minds. A remiſſion of this kind is the moſt uſual cauſe of diſappointment in all enterpriſes. When we read the ſtory of many great commanders, we find them, at firſt, watchful, and preſerving the moſt exact diſcipline. After a courſe of victories apprehending themſelves to be ſecure, they become leſs vigilant, ſuffer the diſcipline of the army to relax, and are beaten. A remiſſion of this kind is to be dreaded by nations, as well as individuals. It is the uſual progreſs of empire, from vigour, induſtry, and fortitude, to conqueſt, renown, and riches; and it is the gradual ſtage of decline, from ſecurity, indolence, and luxury, to invaſion, overthrow, and ſubjugation. In affairs of religion it is the caſe remarkably, and may illuſtrate the caſe in common affairs. The ſacred writers, who appear to have underſtood the human heart well, addreſs many of their adorations, to this principle. The conſtant language of reward, is, "to him that overcomes."

I am not one who am ſoured by any particular circumſtances of the times, though I have ſuffered as much by the depreciation of the currency as any one; but conſidering this as the fate of the occaſion, I bear it patiently. Shall I complain of injuries ſuſtained by the depreciation of the currency, when others, more worthy in their perſons and their ſervices, have ſacrificed their lives in the debate? It is a juſt regard for the welfare of my country which prompts my language; and having a better opportunity than many others, to obtain information, I give warning, to my countrymen, of what may come to paſs.

AN ANTI-ANGLICAN.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1780.

THE Honorable Aſſembly of the State of Pennſylvania, having appointed us, the ſubſcribers, AUDITORS, with full power to collect, audit, liquidate, adjuſt and ſettle the accounts of the late Committee of Safety and of the Council of Safety; the accounts of the late Navy Board and Board of War, of Pennſylvania; and alſo the accounts of all perſons who have been or may be intruſted with, or have or may become poſſeſſed of the monies, goods or effects of this Commonwealth, (except the ſettlement of the accounts of the State Treaſurer, the General Loan-Office, Light Houſe rates, duties on ſlaves, Collectors of Exciſe, Province Iſland and other public eſtates, County Commiſſioners and Treaſurers, and the incidental charges of the Houſe of General Aſſembly.) We therefore require all perſons who may have accounts unſettled, or who may have received monies, goods or effects of this Commonwealth, (except as before excepted) that they immediately produce their accounts and vouchers, in order that a ſpeedy ſettlement may be made, and the monies due paid into the Treaſury of this State. Thoſe who neglect or refuſe complying with this notice, may be aſſured that the moſt effectual methods will be taken to compel them thereto: As the Auditors are now ſitting in this city, they expect the accounts unſettled in the city and county of Philadelphia, the counties of Cheſter and Bucks, will be brought in immediately.

JOSEPH DEAN,
JOHN PURVIANCE,
SAMUEL MILES.

N. B. The Auditors Office is kept in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, Philadelphia.

An aſſortment of DRUGGS and MEDICINES, of the firſt quality, to be SOLD, at reaſonable rates, by

SHARP DELANY,

At the corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets, amongſt which are,

Argent. Viv.	Prunell,
Calomel,	Rad. Jalap,
Camphor,	Ipecacoan,
Cantharides,	Rhubarb,
Cort. Peruv.	Spt. C. C.
Myrrh,	Vol. Arom.
Manna,	Reſin Jalap,
Sena,	Scammon,
Sal. Cathart,	Tart. Emet, &c. &c.
Sal. Ammon,	

A quantity of SWEET OIL, by the jar, gallon or leſſer quantity.

TO BE SOLD BY

LEONARD DORSEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

SALT,

Of an exceeding good QUALITY.

JAMES NEWPORT,

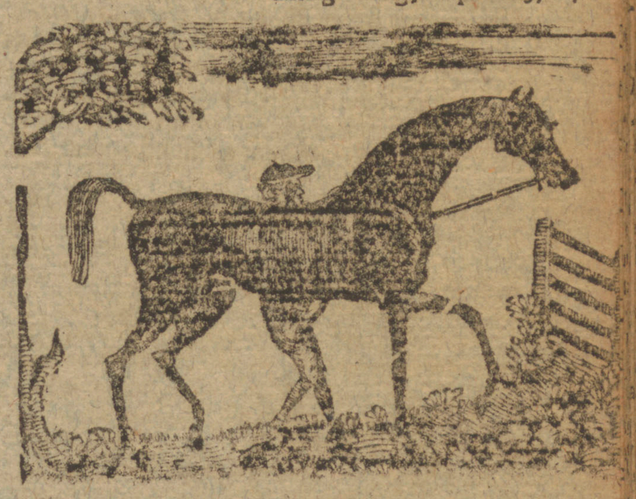
At his DISTILLERY, within the next gate-w above Church-alley, in Third-ſtreet, (that former was occupied by Samuel Burge,)

Has by Wholeſale and Retail,

NEAT Brandy,
Geneva,
Aniſeed Water,
Orange Water,
Spirits of Wine, proper for raiſing low proof quors, &c.

N. B. He continues to make the above liquors of beſt quality; and gives particular encouragement thoſe who buy to ſell again.

Kingſeſſing, April 13, 1780.



The Noted HORSE GOLDEN FARMER The property of Mr. JOHN HUTCHINSON, at Tr in Morris county, Eaſt Jerſey,

WILL cover the enſuing ſeaſon at Mr. THO LAYCOCK's in Kingſeſſing, ſeven miles Philadelphia, four from the Middle Ferry upon Sch kill, and two from Darby. Golden Farmer, is now ſing eight years old, was imported from Great-Bri in 1774, is full ſixteen hands high, free from all miſhes, a good bay well marked; and for ſhape, ſtren and action, is ſuperior to any Horſe on the Contin It is needleſs to ſay more, as he is ſo well known, his Colts have proved his perfections. Golden Far will go to Mares at Three Guineas the ſeaſon, and Dollar to the Groom, to be paid in gold or ſilver, the Mares are covered, or before taken away.

GOOD GRASS for Mares, and proper attendance One ſilver dollar per week.

Philadelphia, April

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

MR. GEORGE KENNEDY's ſtable on Dock, was broke open on the night of the inſt. (April) and the following HORSES ſtole, vi bright bay Horſe, about nine years old, fourteen h and a half high, with a ſtar and ſnip, carries very trots remarkably faſt, and his off fore foot appears it had been ſplit in the middle. An Iron gray H fifteen hands high, five years old, his face partly w ſhod all round, trots and canters well, and has markable large wart above his off eye. A ſtout light gray Horſe, about fourteen hands and a half between ſeven and nine years old, with a long mane darkiſh gray legs. Whoever ſecures the above Ho and thief or thiefs, ſo that the owner gets his pro again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable ges, or in proportion for any of the Horſes.

ROBERT COCKS, in Water ſtre near Walnut-ſtreet.

Taken off at the ſame time, a ſaddle, with a ho ſeat, without a ſeam in the middle; two bridles, pleated curb, with G. K. in a cypher; the other a mon curb, the rain broke in two places, but men

TO BE SOLD *at Private S*

Or exchanged for a Houſe in this city.

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in G wich townſhip, Glouceſter county, Weſt New ſey, containing 111 acres of excellent land, on w is a good dwelling houſe, and a young bearing orc about four acres of cleared meadow and a conſide quantity more may be made, about 20 acres of th land cleared and under good fence, the land is wel bered with Oak and Pine fit for ſawing, ſome C ſwamp, and an excellent ſtream of water runn the houſe: This place will probably become very able, a Glaſs houſe having lately been erected wi mile of it, it is convenient to ſeveral ſaw and griſt- and within about 6 miles of a good and public lan on Mantua creek: The place is about 20 Miles fro city, and 16 from the town of Glouceſter. Inqui the Printer.

HE INHABITANTS OF AMERICA.

MY COUNTRYMEN,

HE inefficacy of all measures hitherto taken with our finances is so evident, that to dwell on them be a tedious absurdity. To the many intrinsic de- peculiar to each, we must add a general defect which -les the whole. The plans adopted for aiding our pa- ve been themselves but meer paper; having no sub- al connection with the universal money of commer- ations. Of consequence, they subsist and act inde- ntly of that universal medium; so that as the paper- y ultimately rests upon a paper tax, it cannot, by means be brought at all nearer to specie than it was e. Hence, a tax in specie becomes necessary, to re- the present value of our paper.

considering of ways and means, I shall first state the and their produce, secondly the appropriation, and y the mode of collection.

d first, I propose a tax of two dollars per hundred, cie, for every hundred acres of appropriated lands the United States; to continue until ten years af- e conclusion of the war; with a proviso, that any o who should bring in the value of twenty dollars, in bills or certificates, according to the estimate oned in a former paper, should be freed from this or one hundred acres, and be intitled to receive an- y, after the war, one dollar in specie for ten years, o in like manner for any greater number of acres; aper or certificates so brought in to be destroyed in e-esence.

condly, I propose a tax of two dollars, in specie, on man able to bear arms, and not actually in the Con- tal army, as a military officer or as a soldier. This lso to continue until ten years after the war, with a so nevertheless, that it may be paid during the war, r in specie or paper, at the rate of forty for one, but ecie alone after the peace.

irdly, I propose, that quotas be laid for raising the al sum of forty millions, payable in paper only, and ntinue until five years after the conclusion of the war. pose quotas, if that mode should be deemed prefera- any other, as it probably may be by some persons ver unreasonable. But if it should be found inexpe- as on experience it undoubtedly will, then, in lieu this sum should be raised by an addition to the o- taxable articles, or such of them as shall be most pro-

urthly, I propose, that a perpetual tax of five per be laid on all exports, and one dollar, annu- on all vessels above twenty tons; and t be an tional article of confederation, that every State lay regulations and restrictions they may think proper on , but that the fiscal produce thereof be paid to the ed States.

ifthly, I propose, that the following rates be laid, pay- in specie or in paper at forty for one, to wit, one r per head on all horses above a year old, and half a r per head on all cattle above a year old, and one r each for every glazed or sash window, in a house ng more than ten windows. These rates to continue so long as the public exigencies shall require.

having stated these taxes, our next object is to enquire their probable produce. This can only be determi- at present, by a rude estimate, which deserves more name of a guess than a calculation: It must therefore ade within bounds, especially as the cost of collection pposed to be deducted. And first as to the land-

n Passamacadi Bay in the latitude of forty-five degrees h, to the mouth of St. Mary's river, in the latitude of y-two degrees north, and sixteen degrees west long. Passamacadi, is in a direct line, along the surface of lobe, about thirteen hundred miles. This line, howe- is too much extended for an œconomical calculation; will therefore restrain it to the length of one thousand s, from Casco Bay to the mouth of Savannah river, we will take an average breadth of one hundred and miles, which is far from being the extent of appro- ion in many States, tho' it exceeds that of some others. s length and breadth will contain one hundred and thousand square miles or ninety-six million acres. we must make a deduction, first for bays, rivers, s and other lands covered with water; secondly, for ntains, wastes, deserts, marshes and other lands not appropriated; thirdly, for highways, cities and pub- erritories; fourthly, for lands in possession of the ene- or otherwise not within the power of the States; and y, for the expences of collection. This deduction be nearly, if not intirely equal to one half of the rficial content. Wherefore we will take off forty-six lion acres, and calculate only on the remaining fifty lions; which, at two dollars per hundred, will give a nue of one million.

he number of inhabitants within these States hath u- y been estimated at three millions, and perhaps they amount to it. the proportion of men able to bear arms s one to five, so that the number of such men, in Ame- , ought to be about six hundred thousand. But this number we must, for very obvious reasons, e a considerable deduction; wherefore the number axable polls, may be stated at half a million, so the tax of two dollars each, will amount to one mil-

s to the quotas, if the tax of forty millions in paper, aid that way, then it will be the business of the States pportion it; but if it be not so laid, then it will be ributed on articles, which experience shall have onstrated to be sufficiently productive, wherefore tax may also be considered as amounting to one mil-

The amount of our exports cannot be precisely ascer- ed, but there are good reasons for placing them as h as seven millions sterling before the war, which we for greater certainty reduce to thirty million dollars. e many natural and artificial reasons which have con- ed to lessen the amount of our exports, operates so ibly, that, with melancholy truth, we may now re- e them to one tenth of what they were, or three mil- . But on the other hand, the inhanced prices will haps raise the value of this about one third, so that we y state it at four millions, which at five per cent, gives hundred thousand; in which sum the tonnage is sup- ed to be included.

If there is difficulty and uncertainty in numbering the acres, and the men of America, the cattle and horses will be estimated with still greater difficulty and uncertainty. Without any calculations therefore, I shall suppose the horses above a year old, to amount to one million, and the horned cattle of the same age to two million. These numbers are, I have reason to believe, within bounds, and, if so, then the tax on each will amount to a million, being equal to the land and poll tax.

How many houses there may be having above ten windows, and how many windows there may be in such houses, no man can accurately determine, but the wealth of the Americans, compared with that of other nations, gives room to suppose, that here are a much greater proportion of houses liable to the tax now under consideration in this, than in any other country, and of those houses which are subject to it, there are probably a greater number with above thirty windows, than under twenty. The average therefore might be stated at twenty-five, but we will take it at twenty, and state the houses at one hundred thousand, wherefore this tax would produce two millions.

The account of the whole will stand thus:

1. Land,	50,000,000 acres,	at	2 per cent.	1,000,000
2. Men,	500,000	at	2 per poll,	1,000,000
3. Quotas,	40,000,000 dollars,	at	40 for one,	1,000,000
4. Export,	4,000,000	at	5 per cent.	200,000
5. Horses,	1,000,000	at	1 each,	1,000,000
6. Cattle,	2,000,000	at	1-2 each,	1,000,000
7. Windows,	2,000,000	at	1 each,	2,000,000
				7,200,000

Of these taxes the three first should be appropriated, as a sinking fund, to the full and final discharge of the public debts, and cancelling of the paper. And on this head it is to be observed, that as the sum payable for this purpose during the war would be at the most not above seven hundred and fifty thousand, so there would be a further appropriation of the residue, being two million two hundred and fifty thousand, which should be to the expences of the war. Two hundred and fifty thousand of this surplus would be in specie, which should be set apart for secret service, and the support of our countrymen in captivity. It is also very probable that a further sum of specie would result from these taxes, and if so, then it would be proper that our army and navy should be paid in that kind of money; though no promise should be made, because it is unwise and unjust to make promises which the course of accidents may prevent us from performing. But further it is to be observed, that as the sum arising from the land and poll tax might exceed two millions, and as the funded debt would probably fall short of fifteen millions, so there would remain a ballance above what is necessary to sink that debt; this ballance therefore would admit of a further appropriation, as the pledge for payment of such further domestic loans, as the exigencies of the war might require. And lastly, as forty millions of paper annually, would be sufficient to sink two hundred millions in five years, and as these two hundred millions would be lessened by the part brought in and funded, as also by the waste and loss attendant on our frail and perishing medium; so there would remain a considerable surplus, which might be appropriated to sinking such monies as might be issued to make up deficiencies in the circulating medium, if it should be found deficient.

The fourth of these taxes, on exports and ships, ought in reason and propriety to be appropriated to the support of our navy, under which head must be comprehended packet-boats and the like. As it must be the wish of every good American, that our navy should flourish, encrease and endure, so we should take care that the fund to support it be certain, growing and perpetual. Here then let me indulge a short digression, while an imagination fond and fervid for the general welfare, anticipates the rising glories of our country. That moment, when the rapid growth of her agriculture, commerce and fisheries, shall multiply her exports, in proportion to the energetic principles of freedom, which give them stability, vigor and animation, thence shall arise a naval force, which, governed with œconomy and directed by prudence, shall protect our native shores, and wave, in dignity, our peaceful and commercial flag over the remotest verges of the ocean.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh of these taxes should be appropriated to the support of the war, and should continue until the various accounts and expenditures of it be finally liquidated and adjusted; among which accounts must be taken that of foreign loans already made, or which we may hereafter be necessitated to make. But after this final adjustment, these taxes may all be decreased, or one or more remitted, so as to leave only what is necessary for the half pay of the army, and the support of such fortifications and troops as may be necessary during the peace.

It will appear that in this estimate and appropriation no notice is taken of two objects, namely, the general civil list, and the support of government in the several States. The latter of these, is properly an object of internal policy to each State. I will however drop a sentiment with relation to both these things. And, as to the first, the post-office, if properly regulated, would produce a revenue sufficient for the greater or general civil list, by which is meant the support of the civil officers and officers of Congress, both foreign and domestic. As to the second, or lesser civil list, this would be fully provided for by a light stamp duty, in addition to the fees and perquisites of office. It is hard to conceive taxes more easy and more beneficial than these, for they defray the expences of government, by facilitating the commerce and securing the property of individuals. Some readers may not see the force of the latter part of this observation, but those who know that frauds and forgeries have been frequently detected, by means of the stamps affixed to deeds and other instruments, will readily perceive it; and all will feel the difference between a stamp act made by our own legislatures, and a stamp act imposed by a foreign power. Roads, bridges, and inland navigations, will, if I may be allowed the expression, provide for themselves. In other words, they are most equitably and most effectually maintained by tolls and turnpikes; which with a proper administration will leave a surplus to support the poor. These different things are mentioned merely to shew the propriety of the other taxes and the appropriation of them. Let us then further advert to this reason and propriety in themselves, and in relation to each other.

I know that almost innumerable objections will be raised against these propositions. We shall be told, that the business of Congress is not to lay rates but quotas, that is to say, they have a right to demand money by guess, but not on fair and equal principles. We shall be told, that the land-tax would fall heavy on the rich, the poll tax on the poor, and the other taxes on all. That some of these taxes would fall heavy on the merchant, and some on the husbandman; some on the city, and some on the country. If all this be admitted, it would only shew that these taxes would be heavy to the whole community, and all agree that heavy taxes must be raised, I mean all good whigs; but every one will strive to ease his own shoulders of the burthen. All complain of the evil, yet nobody inclines to look it in the face, which is the only reason why it exists. Congress call on the States to raise quotas, of which an equitable account is to be made by and bye, that is, they will, by the wealth of a State twenty years hence, determine what it is to pay in the present moment. After a month's debate, on a subject of such magnitude that all agree it cannot admit of a moment's delay, Congress at length give their fiat, and then the States take up the resolutions. The first thing the States do, is to complain of the apportionment and the second to make excuses why they cannot pay. At length however, in imitation of the very thing they complain of, the States also quota their districts or counties. These, in their turn, guess at the wealth of individuals, or compel the individuals to declare it on oath, which is infinitely worse. Thus guess generates guess, delay produces delay, and murmur succeeds to murmur; till when, with grumbling discontent, a little pittance is paid; one half its value is swept away, by the rapid current of depreciation. In the mean time the war is left to support itself, as if the army could be fed and clothed, our enemies beaten and subdued, or our liberties secured and established, by idle debates, vain reproaches, or quibbling subtilties.

Without adverting, therefore, to the little cavils which may abundantly be made against any and every plan, I shall assign a few reasons in favor of these imposts, generally and particularly. And we are to observe generally. 1st. That the land labor and commodities of our country were originally mortgaged for our debts, and must eventually redeem them. 2dly. That unless taxes are laid on specifick articles, they cannot consist with freedom; because freedom is to be governed by laws, and slavery by men, he therefore who pays a tax levied on a specifick thing is free, because he is governed by the law, but otherwise he is not free, being governed by the will or the whim of the assessor or collector. 3dly. That no other taxes can consist with justice, for it is just that men and states should pay in proportion to their respective wealth; that is to their land labor and commodities, not the opinions of others. lastly. That as no other taxes can consist with private freedom and justice, so by no other means can the rights and liberties of the several States, and the general superintendence of Congress subsist together. If Congress can compel the least State to pay as large a tax as the greatest, their rights and liberties are no more; and a prevailing faction in Congress may commit the most horrible injustice. If every State has a right to deliberate and determine for itself on the propriety of the quota allowed to it, the authority of Congress is a shadow, our union a thread, and our force an idea.

We will next consider these taxes in their successive order; and here we must remember, that land is the ultimate object of human avarice, for which there is the greatest contest among States and among men. On this, then, let the tax be laid. Let the landholder pay for the defence of his land. A monopoly of the soil is pernicious or even destructive to society, let taxes, therefore, compel the owner, either to cultivate it himself, or sell to those who will cultivate it. Land can neither be carried away nor concealed, no care therefore is necessary to secure, no art to discover it. Other objects may elude the grasp of the Legislature, but this is always open to their inspection, always subject to their authority. There is indeed an objection, that some lands are better than others. This objection would be more solid if it were proposed to tax land alone, still however it has weight; but a part of it will be removed when we reflect, that if it is unjust to tax the bad land of A, as high as the good land of B; it is equally unjust, to tax the cost and labor which C, has expended, to render his farm better than that of D. And the objection will almost vanish when we consider, that if a valuation were made, it would be very partial and unequal in the present moment, but more so in the space of a few years; not to mention the time and expence, neither of which can be spared. To this may be added, that the above tax, tho' unequal at first, would soon become equitable, by the changes of property and the efforts of industry.

As to the tax on polls, we must remember that labor is scarce and dear at present in this country, beyond any other country and any other period, so that it is difficult to procure soldiers with every possible exertion. If therefore a tax be laid on men, they must either work to pay it, or become soldiers to avoid it, either of which is a desirable consequence. Add to this, that a poll tax will fall on the rich rather than on the poor, especially such a poll tax as that now proposed, because, from the nature of the thing, the laborer must be paid for by his employer, and the slave by his master.

The tax on exports is not liable to the objections against the two former, but will perhaps startle those who expect to discourage foreign articles by laying duties on importation, and to encourage native productions by bounties on exportation. This subject would lead me too far, I shall therefore quit it with a few short but leading observations. 1st. The consumer of the article pays the tax, with the profits of the merchant and retailer. 2dly. Taxes must either be paid from the surplus produce which remains to the country after maintaining its inhabitants, or some of those inhabitants must be starved. 3dly. The cheapness of the necessaries of life is the source of population, and together with it forms the wealth and strength of a nation. And 4thly. A tax on exported commodities will equalize all others, and fall precisely on the wealth of each individual. To evince these positions, let us suppose that the farmer, who consumes in his family about forty gallons of imported spirits annually, is to be taxed five pounds. To obtain this sum, a duty might be laid on spirits of two and six pence per gallon, but the merchant who paid this two and six-pence, in the first instance, would take a fifth profit, or perhaps more, which would bring it up to three shillings on the retailer, who, in his turn, would take a third, or more, and thereby increase

it to four shillings, wherefore the farmer's tax on forty gallons would amount to eight pounds instead of five. If the tax were laid on the produce the farmer brought to market, then he would pay the five pounds and no more, not to mention the advantage of being taxed in the very moment when he sold his commodities. Besides this, he would pay nothing on his own necessary consumption. If he did not bring his surplus produce to market, it would be so much the cheaper in the country, and therefore the means of subsistence, and consequently labor and manufactures would be the cheaper. Something would at length be exported, and the five per cent. on this something would operate backwards, a gentle tax, on all those who had contributed to its production and improvement. The propriety of carrying all duties to the general account, will appear from the single consideration, that as the consumer pays the tax, so when one State carries on the commerce of another, that other would be indirectly taxed by those who carry on their trade, over and above their general proportion.

The tax on horses and cattle will encourage the breeding of good stock, which next to the culture of our lands ought to be one great object of our policy. Horses must be very indifferent which are not worth on average forty dollars each, and cattle which are not worth twenty, the tax therefore would be but two and a half per cent. on their value.

Lastly, As to the tax on windows, I can only say, that I know of none which bids so fair to be proportionate to the wealth of the subject, and which will, at the same time, so well bring the city and country on an equal footing of taxation.

There lies I know an objection to all these taxes, which indeed applies with equal force to all others, that the advanced prices near the seat of war, will better enable the inhabitants of that part of the Continent to pay, than those more remote. It is true that there is such an advantage, but I can safely venture to promise on the part of those who enjoy it, that they will readily give it up to such as are more desirous of being in the neighbourhood of the enemy. To determine however the weight of our burthens, let us, before we quit this subject, make an estimate of the taxes which, in consequence of the above plan, would be levied from a rich man, a wealthy husbandman, and a poor laborer.

The Rich Man would pay,	Dol.
For himself and thirty laborers or slaves,	62
For ten thousand acres of land,	200
For sixty horses,	60
For one hundred and twenty cattle,	60
For thirty-six windows,	36
	418.
For his quota of 40 000,000 paper, in proportion to the above sum 2786 2-3, or	69 2-3.
Proportion on exports according to the poll tax,	12 3-5.
	500 1-15.

The Wealthy Husbandman would pay,	Dol.
For himself and three more,	8
For three hundred acres of land,	6
For eight horses,	8
For sixteen cattle,	8
For twelve windows,	12
	42.
For his quota as above 280, or	7
Proportion on exports as above,	1 3-5
	50 3 5

The Poor Laborer would pay,	Dol.
For himself,	2
Or he would inlist and pay	0.

These then are taxes which are far from being oppressive. We will next proceed to inquire into the proper mode of collecting them, but we must first take notice of two objections which may be urged, altho' contradictory to each other. One, that the land tax being payable in specie alone would depreciate the paper, the other, that the circulating medium would not be sufficient to pay the taxes. Neither of these objections are solid. The land tax would not depreciate the paper, because there is a means of paying it in paper, so as to render every landholder security to himself for the paper he possesses; and because the other taxes will amount to more than two hundred and forty millions of paper, so that when the certificates alone are funded, even if no bills are brought in, still the tax will exceed the whole paper medium by one fifth. The second objection admits of an answer equally short and clear. If the circulating medium is too small, one of two things will certainly happen; either the value will rise, or more money will be demanded by the people. If the value rises, less of it will answer the purposes of government. If more is required, government may emit more, without any danger of depreciation. It might, however, have been prudent to obviate it, by raising the paper higher than forty, but, since these taxes are not all to be raised in the same moment, as will more fully appear when we speak of the collection, the paper will serve to pay more than would at first view be supposed. At any rate we had better labor under the weight of taxes, and suffer the want of a circulating medium too, than permit our last struggles in this glorious contest to become feeble and ineffectual.

I am your Friend,

AN AMERICAN.

TRENTON, April 12.

On the 30th ult. a party of Negroes and Refugees, from the Hook, landed at Shrewsbury in order to plunder. During their excursion, a Mr. Russel, who attempted to make some resistance to their depredations, was killed, and his grandchild had five balls shot through him, but is yet living. Mr. Russel, however, previous to his death, shot one of the ringleaders.—Capt. Warner, of the privateer brig Elizabeth, was made prisoner by these ruffians, but got released by giving them two half-joes. This banditti also took off several persons among whom were Captain James Green and Ensign John Morris, of the militia.

Yesterday sennight a seizure of a large quantity of dry goods from New-York, was made near Mr. Stephen Jones's, in Maidenhead, which we hear are condemned, amounting to sixty thousand pounds currency. It is said they were concealed in a waggon with a false bottom.

Some time since a person answering the description of Daniel Callaghan, advertised for several weeks in this Gazette, for carrying off a large sum of money entrusted to his care by John Whitzel, Assist. Com. Pur. in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, was taken up in Monmouth, and lodged in the county gaol.

We hear that a sloop, with a valuable cargo of dry goods, from New-York, ran ashore at Squan beach a few days ago; and that the goods are now on their way to Philadelphia, guarded by a detachment of the Jersey troops.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, dated March 13, 1780.

"As to news we can tell you little more than the public papers do. The English are still on John's and James's Island, and the main, between Ashly Ferry and Wappoo Creek. Night before last, they raised a six gun battery on the right hand, at the mouth of the creek at Mr. Fenwick's store, opposite Cummins's Point: They had one 32 pounder, brass, mounted. By day light our 2 gallies and a brigantine, went up to fire upon them, what damage they did we cannot tell; but the Notre Dame, brigantine, received 2 shot by her main chains that beat in 2 of her knees, and they have all come down again. The night before 2 English gallies got over the bar, but were obliged to cut and run, leaving their 2 flags on the buoys of of their anchors, one at each edge of the bar, for a direction to the others to come in by, they are lightening the Rhoebuck and another, seven sail in all, they fortify every place and leave guards. My opinion is, that they mean to fortify Charlestown Neck, about the Quarter House, if they are permitted to do that, they will starve us out; we expect troops from Virginia and North Carolina."

Extract of a letter from Fredericksburg, dated April 2, 1780.

"We are informed by a Captain immediately from the Havannah, that a Spanish fleet sailed from thence, giving out for Pensacola, we hope this will draw the forces from Charlestown and free our southern coast. The Spaniards must have left the Havannah about thirty days past, consisting of seven sail of the line, four frigates and 4000 troops."

Extract of a letter, received from an officer in our army, just arrived at Head Quarters from Boston, to a gentleman in this city, dated April 10, 1780.

"I congratulate you on the arrival at Martinico of 10 French ships of the line, and 10,000 men, commanded by Admiral Shaffoe. They have now a fleet of 25 sail of the line all sixty-fours—the heavy ships went home with the Count D'Estaing;—the vessel that brought this account arrived at Boston before I left it, in 26 days from Martinico, and sailed a ter the fleet came into port. You may depend on it as a fact."

The Dean frigate has sent into Boston a prize ship, with 400 hogsheads of Jamaica spirit, bound for New-York.

At an election held at the Court House on the 10th instant, by the Contributors for the ensurance of houses from loss by fire, the following gentlemen were chosen; viz. Directors, Jonathan Evans, Jacob Shoemaker, Joshua Howell, Luke Morris, Peter Reeve, David Deshler, Gunning Bedford, George Roberts, Robert Strettle Jones, Joseph Rakestraw, Richard Wells, Joseph Paschall.

Treasurer, Samuel Sansom.

On Tuesday the 4th instant, died Mrs. ANN SMITH, the wife of WILLIAM SMITH, of this city, Physician.—She was descended of an ancient and respectable family; and with a disposition peculiarly amiable, and in her deportment exemplary and engaging, she availed herself, of superior natural and acquired accomplishments to diffuse a constant beam of happiness through the several connexions of social and domestic life.—Her remains were accompanied to the Presbyterian burying-ground in Arch-street by a very respectable number of her friends, who knew her merits when living, and now lament her death.

Philadelphia, April 12.

To be SOLD by Public Auction;

At the house of Lawrence Sninneys, in Fifth-street below Spruce street, on the 19th instant at one o'clock in the afternoon:

THREE able bodied Horses with gearing compleat, also a very substional Waggon fit for the roads and Waggon Cover,

JOHN DAVIS.

TO BE SOLD BY

MIFFLIN *and* BUTLER,

At the Corner of Front and Walnut-streets,

MUSCOVADO SUGARS in Hogsheads.

SALT, by the Quantity,

COFFEE,

COTTON.

FOR SALE.

A NEW commodious well finished house, a good barn, stabling, chaise house, with every other necessary out building, all in good repair, late the property of Thomas Lowrey, situate in Fleming-Town, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, a pleasant part of the country and a very agreeable neighbourhood, a well of water by the kitchen door, together with about 50 acres of excellent land, 15 or 16 acres of which is good meadow, an orchaed of near 200 apple trees on the same. The conveniency of the same for either public or private business is so well known, that it is not necessary to say any thing in favour of it, with the above will be disposed of if desired, 20 acres of wood land well timbered. A clear and indisputable title for the whole will be given: For further particulars and terms, apply to JOSEPH HILLBORN, merchant in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber on the premises. AMOS GREGG.

April 4th, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

On Monday the 17th instant, at Bordentown, in the State of New-Jersey.

A LARGE quantity of standing and running rigging, most part of which is as good as new.

Three large ANCHORS,
Two very good CABLES,
Two setts of COULORS,
One large Ship's BELL.

A great number of Blocks, Ded Eyes, Chain Plates, and many other things. The Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock.

Philadelphia, April 3, 1780.

WHEREAS the Estates of John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur, and Andrew Elliot, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, We, the Subscribers, Agents for the said county, do hereby give notice, that the interests and estates of the said John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur, and Andrew Elliot, in the following tracts and parcels of land; viz. No. 1. one lot in Spring Garden, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front on Vine-street 36 feet, and 140 feet deep, with two brick tenements on Vine-street, and two frame tenements back; No. 2. a brick tenement and lot of ground on Fourth-street, continued northward on Hickory lane, containing about five acres; late of John Parrock. No. 1. a tract of land in East Northern Liberties, containing about 76 acres, on Point no Point road, with sixteen acres of bank meadow, two brick tenements and other improvements thereon; No. 2. one lot in Kinsington on Greenwood lane, containing about 3 acres; No. 3. a lot near Frankford road, containing about 1 1-4 acres; late of Samuel Shoemaker. A tract of land in Blockley Township, containing about fifty-six acres, with improvements, situate on the river Schuylkill; late of John Butcher. Peter Arthur, one lot in Southwark, fronting on Plumb-street fifteen feet, and in depth 90 feet, Andrew Elliot; No. 1. about 8 acres of meadow, on Glouceſter Point road; No. 2. a tract or piece of land on the Lower Ferry road, of about 35 acres; No. 3. a tract or piece of land in the Northern Liberties, on the Ridge road of about 40 acres; No. 4 a lot of about 10 1-2 acres, part adjoining the former. The above late belonging to Andrew Elliot and wife. All which will be sold at the Court-House, at Philadelphia, on the fifth day of May next, the sales to continue from day to day, until the whole be sold.

The terms of sale will be according to law, as follows, to wit, One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one-fourth of the purchase-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month after sale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase-money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-house on the tenth day after sale, to receive the first payment; and in like manner on the thirtieth day after the sale, to receive the last payment. After which no purchase-money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,] Agents for
WILLIAM M'MULLIN.] P. county.

The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

WANTED,

In a small family,

A MAN who understands the management of horses, and that can do any kind of house work: Such a one being well recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry, may be informed of an exceeding good place by enquiring of the Printer.

To be sold, an assortment of paints ground in oil, enquire as above.

WAS taken up on the 25th instant, at the sign of the Bull's Head, in Strawberry alley, a little bay HORSE, with cart gears. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

BENJAMIN MYERS.

March 30, 1780.

WANTED,

In a family at a country town, some distance from Philadelphia,

A CAREFUL WOMAN, that would undertake to look after house-work, and take care of children. Such a person well recommended, will meet with good encouragement. Enquire of Isaac Sidman in Pear street, between Second and Third-streets.

N. B. A quantity of Loaf Sugar for sale. Enquire as above.

TO BE SOLD

A PIECE of GROUND containing fifteen acres and twenty-one perches, with a large two story brick tenement thereon, commonly known by the name of the CHAPEL, situated on the road leading from Franckford to the Old York Road, about four miles from this city, and one mile above the Rising Sun. Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN DUNLAP

(Bound or unbound)

ANY QUANTITY OF

DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOKS

Printed on fine strong paper and a new type.

N. B. Those who buy by the thousand shall have a large allowance.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOSEPH REED, Esq;

Prefident, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congreſs of the United State, of America, by their Reſolve of the Eleventh day of this inſtant, March, did recommend the lowing words:

"IT having pleaſed the righteous Governor of the orld, for the puniſhment of our manifold offeaces, permit the Sword of War ſtill to harraſs our Country, becomes us to endeavour, by humbling ourſelves before im, and turning from every evil way, to avert His anr and obtain his favour and bleſſing: It is therefore reby recommended to the ſeveral States,

That WEDNESDAY the twenty-ſixth day of pril next, be ſet apart and obſerved as a day of FAST NG, HUMILIATION and PRAYER, that e may with one heart and one voice implore the Sovegn Lord of Heaven and earth to remember mercy in judgments;—to make us ſincerely penitent for our anſgreſſions;—to prepare us for deliverance, and to move the evils with which he hath been pleaſed to viſit ;—to baniſh vice and irreligion from among us, and tabliſh virtue and piety by his divine grace;—to bleſs l public Councils throughout the United States, giving em wiſdom, firmneſs and unanimity, and directing em to the beſt meaſures for the public good;—*to bleſs e Magiſtrates and people of every rank, and animate and ite the hearts of all to promote the intereſt of their Coun*;—to bleſs the public defence, inſpiring all Command- s and Soldiers with magnanimity and perſeverance, and ving vigour and ſucceſs to the military operations by a and land;—to bleſs the illuſtrious Sovereign, and the ation in alliance with theſe States, and all who intereſt emſelves in the ſupport of our rights and liberties;—make that alliance of perpetual and extenſive uſefulneſs thoſe immediately concerned, and mankind in general; grant fruitful ſeaſons, and to bleſs our induſtry, trade id manufactures;—to bleſs all ſchools and ſeminaries of arning, and every means of inſtruction and education; to uſe wars to ceaſe, and to eſtabliſh peace among the ations.

And it is further recommended, That ſervile labour and ecreations be forbidden on the ſaid day."

WHEREFORE, as well in reſpect of the ſaid recommendation of Congreſs, as from a due ſenſe of the neeſſity of humbling ourſelves before the great Governor f the Univerſe, and imploring his protection and ſupport, VE do hereby earneſtly recommend to the good people f this Commonwealth, that the ſaid Wedneſday, the twenxth day of April next, be ſet apart and obſerved as day of Faſting, Humiliation and Prayer, according to he ſaid Reſolve.—And that they abſtain from all ſervile abour and recreation on the ſaid day.

GIVEN by order of the COUNCIL, under the Hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſquire, Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

JOSEPH REED,
Preſident.

ATTEST.
TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary.

To be SOLD *at Private Sale,*

By the ſubſcriber on the Premiſes.

A COMPLEAT COUNTRY SEAT, ſuitable for any genteel family, ſituate near the middle of Germantown, being in a very good neighbourhood, containing about 8 acres of good land, on which are the following improvements; viz. a large well finiſhed two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe on the Main ſtreet, 40 feet by 38, with 4 rooms on a floor, the entry large, and balconies both front and back; an arched cellar, remarkably cool in the hotteſt ſeaſon; a pump with excellent water near the door; a very large and commodious barn, with ſufficient ſtabling for 15 horſes, with troughs and racks compleat, alſo a large floor and granary with lofts ſufficient to contain 20 tons of hay; a large cyder houſe with a preſs and mill; a large orchard that has produced 15 hogſheads of the beſt cyder in a year, beſides the beſt keeping fruit, two fine gardens well ſtocked with a variety of the choiceſt fruits, ſuch as pears, peaches, apricots, nectarines, cherries, plumbs, &c. 3 or 4 acres of rich meadow under good ſweet graſs: Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to

PHILIP BENEZET.

THE Gentleman, who borrowed a Cane of the ſubſcriber at the Old Ferry, on Thurſday Evening the 6th inſtant, is requeſted to return it, and receive the thanks of

WILLIAM MILNOR.

Philadelphia, April 11th, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A GENTEEL PHÆTON, with good harneſs. Enquire at the Coneſtogo Waggon. Likewiſe a good RIDING CHAIR.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A FARM conveniently ſituated near Germantown, and five miles from Philadelphia, containing about 120 acres, a conſiderable part is well incloſed, of which a great proportion is orchard and meadow ground: There is on the premiſes a good dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables, and Cow houſes, all in good order. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, April 10th, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Male White Inhabitants, between the ages of Eighteen and Fifty-three years, that the following days are appointed to chooſe Field officers, for the ſix battalions of the city of Philadelphia and diſtrict's Militia; that is to ſay,

For the Northern Liberties, or Fifth battalion, on Tueſday the 18 inſtant, at the houſe of Willcocks Philips, to chooſe a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major.

For Mulberry Ward, or the Third battalion, on Tueſday the 18th inſtant, at the houſe of Conrad Heſs, in Second ſtreet, to chooſe a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major.

For Upper and Lower Delaware, High Steet, and North Ward, or the Fourth battalion, on Tueſday the 18th inſtant, at the Court-Houſe, to chooſe a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major.

For Middle, South, Walnut and Cheſnut-ſtreet Ward, or the Firſt battalion, on Wedneſday the 19th inſtant, at the Court-Houſe, to chooſe a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major.

For Dock Ward, or the Second battalion, on Wedneſday the 19th inſtant, at the houſe of James Alexander, to chooſe a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major.

For Southwark, Townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, or the Sixth battalion, on Wedneſday the 19th inſtant, at the houſe of Nathaniel Graham, in Front-ſtreet, to chooſe a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major.

It is likewiſe expected the reſpective officers under the Old Militia Law, will attend their companies on exerciſing days, ſpecified in the New Militia Law, untill the choice of new officers is made, which will be done as ſoon as may be agreeable to the Militia Law.

WILLIAM HENRY,
Lieutenant of the City, &c.

TO BE SOLD
WHOLESALE and RETAIL, by
ROGER FLANAVAN,
In Cheſnut-ſtreet, the fourth door above Second-ſtreet,
An ASSORTMEMT of
BROADCLOTHS,
At MODERATE PRICES.

To be SOLD, *or* LET,

On improving leaſes.

THE remains of two dwelling houſes, at and adjoining the corner of Front and Pine ſtreets. Enquire of RICHARD PETERS,

Philadelphia, March 29, 1780.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1780.

WANTED,

A S Clerk at Durham Furnace, a perſon who underſtands book keeping and writes a good hand, ſuch a perſon who can be well recommended, may have a good ſalary by applying to Col. Iſaac Sidman, in Pear-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, in Philadelphia, or to Richard Backhouſe at the ſaid Furnace.

N. B. A parcel of Womens Calimanco Shoes, and a ſmall quantity of Loaf Sugar for ſale. Enquire of Iſaac Sidman.

WANTED,

A WOMAN, that can cook and do the work of a ſmall family. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1780.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.

BROKE open laſt night the ſtable of the ſubſcriber on Carpenters Wharf, and ſtolen thereout, a Bright Bay Mare, about 14 hands and a half high, remarkable high ſpirited, black main and tail, trots faſt and lofty, carries her head and tail high, and is in good order. Whoever ſecures the mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get the mare again, and the thief brought to condign puniſhment, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, and for the mare alone, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS and all reaſonable charge paid, by

JOHN TAYLOR.

WANTED.

In a Public part of the Town,

A CHAMBER, a Front room for an office, and Boarding for a ſingle Gentleman. Any good family that accommodate a perſon in this way, may apply to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD BY
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

BEST INDIGO in caſks,
RAISINS in keggs,
MOLASSES, MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
BOHEA TEA, COFFEE,
IMPORTED STEEL,
MARYLAND and VIRGINIA TOBACCO,
SUPERFINE and COMMON FLOUR,
A quantity of BEES WAX, &c. &c.

April 6, 1780.

To be SOLD by Private Sale.

AN elegantly caſed Gold Snuff-Box, a Topaz ring, ſet round with diamonds; a very handſome dreſs ſword and ſilver chain, a dirk; a pair of neat double barreled piſtols; a ſteel mounted gun, inlaid with ſilver, with bayonet and buff belt, fit for an officer; Chamber's Dictionary, French and Engliſh; Gibbon's Roman Empire; Cheſterfield's Letters, all neatly bound and lettered. Inquire of the Printer.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS LOST, Yeſterday in Fifth-ſtreet, a Pocket Book containing ſundry papers and a quantity of Continental Money, ſum unknown. Whoever finds the ſame and will bring it to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive the above reward.

April 8.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber laſt night, an apprentice lad named Walter Huſe, about 15 years of age, is a little knock kneed, had on and took with him one old upper light coloured jacoat, one new brown ditto, and one mixt cloath ditto, old leather breeches, two pair yarn ſtockings, and half worn ſhoes with ſtrings, two tow ſhirts, and a half worn hat. The above reward will be given if ſecured in any jail or brought home, paid by

JOSEPH TATNALL.

BrandewineBridge, April 6th, 1780.

WAS LOST,

ON Sunday the 9th inſtant, ſuppoſed to be near the Friend's burial ground in this city, a Gold Sleeve button, marked T. K. in a cypher. Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave it with the Printer hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT and well finiſhed dwelling houſe, in Market ſtreet near the London Coffee-Houſe, now in the tenure of Eleazer Levy. For terms apply to Thomas Shute in Church Alley.

ALSO: Carolina Indigo, Black Pepper, and a genteel chaſed ſilver Coffee-Pot and Stand.

THOMAS SHUTE.

April 7th, 1780.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by
STYNER AND CIST,
In Second-ſtreet, four doors above Race-ſtreet,

AN ORATION,

Delivered March 16, 1780, before the Patron, Vice-Preſidents and Members of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge. By Timothy Matlack, Eſq; a Member of the ſaid Society, and Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennſylvania.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1780.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me the ſubſcriber directed and delivered, will be Sold at Public Vendue, on Friday the 21ſt inſtant (April) at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at a ſtore on the South-Eaſt corner of Spruce and Second ſtreets, Philadelphia. Sundry houſehold and kitchen furniture and ſhop goods, among which are mahogany chairs and tables, linen, ſugar, &c. ſeized and taken in execution, as the property of Chriſtopher Read, at the ſuit of Caſper Sybert and Charles Cooper, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, are deſired to attend the annual election of twelve Managers and a Treaſurer. To be held according to Law on the firſt day of May next, between the hours of two and ſix in the afternoon, at ſaid Hoſpital.

TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE HABACKER,
At a New Store in Second-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, near Col. Farmers,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

SPIRITS, Rum, Wine, French Brandy, Gin, Anniſeed, Cordials, Coffee, Cotton, Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar, Muſcovado and Spaniſh Sugar, Bohea and Souchong Teas, a few buſhels of Excellent Coarſe Salt, good Oak Scantling ſeaſoned, and ſundry other articles.

TO BE SOLD
An almoſt New SULKEY,
Lined and covered with Leather.
For further particulars enquire of the Printer

THOMAS M'FEE,

At his Dwelling houſe in Carter's Alley,

CONTINUES to poſt Merchants and Shopkeepers books, and in a regular, clear and mercantile manner; adjuſts the moſt intricate co-partnerſhips, private, and almoſt every other kind of long and unſettled accounts. He alſo draws and copies with neatneſs, care and expedition, ſuch writings as invoices, ſales, accounts current, and writes letters, &c. &c.

Such perſons as will pleaſe to favour him with their commands, may depend upon the utmoſt care, punctuality and diſpatch.

WAS LOST,

ON Monday laſt on the Lancaſter road, between Downings town, and the Three Crown Tavern, Eighty four Half Johanneſes and Seven Moidores directed, Capt. Clayton, Lancaſter, No. 1. ſtitched up in a piece of oznaburgs. Whoever has found the ſame and will deliver it to the Printer hereof, or to Capt. Clayton at Lancaſter, ſhall be well rewarded.

March 28th, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1780.

THE Pennsylvania Packet OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.]

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

NUMBER IV.

WHY is it, that the poſts, to the ſouthward, have been left ſo unprovided for defence, as to render the ſucceſs of the enemy attacking them, extremely probable? It was well known, before the concluſion of the laſt campaign, that it was a main object with the enemy, to take poſſeſſion of two or more of the Southern States. The Britiſh arms, under General Prevoſt, had over-run a great part of Georgia, and penetrated to the capital of South-Carolina. From hence, they were repulſed, by the gallantry of the inhabitants, the valour of the militia of the neighbouring States, and the diſcipline and proweſs of the Continental troops. An embarkation, of four thouſand men, was intended from New-York, about the beginning of October, 1779, to reinforce the troops under General Prevoſt, and to enable him to inſtitute a ſecond march to Charleſtown. The arrival of the Count D'Eſtaing on the coaſt of Georgia, put a ſtop to this embarkation, indirectly, by rendering it neceſſary for them to be detained, in order to defend the main poſt of New-York, or by rendering it dangerous for them to put to ſea, leſt in their voyage, to the ſouthward, they ſhould fall into his hands.

The Count de Graſſe, by his arrival in the weſtern ſeas, exciting like apprenenſions in the enemy, put a ſtop to an embarkation of the ſame, or a larger body of troops from New-York, November, 1779, which were intended for the ſame quarter; by which it was effected, that, not until the laſt of December, 1779, did the fleet ſet ſail from the Hook, ſo that the winter winds, an event to be expected, falling on it in its paſſage, diſmaſted moſt of the ſhipping, ſtranded ſome on the rocks of Bermuda, drove others to the Weſt Indies, and threw many into our hands and into the hands of our ally. By theſe means, and by this diſaſter, the expedition has been much delayed, and the reinforcement ſo weakened, the greater part of the artillery and horſes having been thrown overboard, if the accounts received are juſt, and the troops much reduced in number, that with a ſmall force, ill provided, and many months later than expected, have the enemy been able to appear on the deſtined coaſt, where they had hoped to have been able, with much advantage, to inſtitute a winter campaign.

What, in the mean time, has been done by theſe States, to reſiſt the invaſion of the enemy, about to be reinforced from New-York, and once more advancing to attack Charleſtown? Has the militia of the neighbouring States of North-Carolina and Virginia been early rouſed to march to oppoſe their progreſs? Have bodies of regular troops, in theſe States, been ordered there, with a rapid movement, to effect the ſame purpoſe? Have the Continental troops, ordered from the main army, to that quarter, been ſeen forward with all that expedition which the exigence required? On the contrary, have not the militia of the neighbouring States ſlumbered through the winter? Have not many officers, and bodies of regular troops, been ſuffered to remain in the towns of the neighbouring States, as if they could ſuſpect that theſe States might be the ſcene of action? Have not the troops ordered from the main army lingered on our borders, and when it behoved them to have met the enemy before Charleſtown, have been only within ſome days march of it, and greatly apprehenſive, leſt this capital, the key of the Southern States, might be under the neceſſity of capitulating before they could arrive? I do not call in queſtion the promptneſs of the militia of the Southern States to ſtep forth, when called upon to defend their territories. They are moved, rouſed, agitated, or compoſed, at the will of thoſe, in whom, by the conſtitutions of the reſpective governments, the power is veſted to call them forth. I do not mean to blame the Continental officers, and troops, who have lingered on our borders. They are detained or ſent forward, as they have received orders, or as they are provided with neceſſaries for the march. It muſt be owing to a *deficiency of elaſtic vigor in the ſpring of our public Councils*, that our operations have proceeded with ſo ſlow a ſtep, for ſome time paſt. I am not acquainted with every remora, which, unavoidably, may have been thrown in the way; but knowing that men, after high exertions, are prone to ſink into indolence, eſpecially, if they falſely apprehend themſelves to have nearly attained their purpoſe, as has been the caſe with us, the preceding winter, from our hopes of peace, I think it not improbable, from the face of things, that we have not been ſo ſolicitous as we might have been, to be prepared at all points, to meet the enemy the enſuing campaign. The memory of paſt miſconduct ought to be a ſpur to redoubled diligence in a future juncture of affairs.

Let it be conſidered what may be the conſequence, if we do not repel the enemy from theſe ſouthern territories. They will continue to deſpiſe our independence, as long as they ſhall be able to retain poſſeſſion of a foot of ground upon the Continent. They will boaſt in the language of Archimedes, to remove the new world from its preſent political exiſtence, as long as they ſhall find a place whereon to fix their armies, the fulcrum and their power, by which they labour to affect it. If, by any means, they ſhould, at length, be brought to admit our independence, they will admit it only with regard to thoſe States of which they do not hold poſſeſſion. This will embarraſs our negotiation, and protract the war. It will be impoſſible to deſert any State, and leave it to the arms of Britain. The States are bound to each other by the moſt indiſſoluble knot, and they muſt live or fall together. While Britain therefore poſſeſſes one State, ſhe has, in a certain ſenſe, poſſeſſion of the whole, and before one State can be independent, the whole muſt be reſcued from her graſp.

We know that, of late years, war has been uſually compoſed, in Europe, by the intermediation of other powers. Two nations though equally weary of the conteſt, often continue it, merely from an unwillingneſs to make the firſt advances to an accommodation, leſt theſe ſhould be imputed to weakneſs; or they perſiſt in it, from animoſity, and againſt their real intereſt. Then, common friends effectually interfere, offering themſelves for mediators. An article uſually takes place ſtipulating that both parties ſhall retain poſſeſſion of what they have acquired during the war.

For this reaſon it will be radically and eſſentially our intereſt that the enemy ſhall retain poſſeſſion of no part of theſe States. Mediators will then have it in their power to demand, with a good face the relinquiſhment of every claim of dominion, or juriſdiction, over them; the ground will be ſmooth, and there will be nothing to impede the courſe of a negotiation.

AN ANTI-ANGLICAN.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1780.

THE annual election of Directors and a Treaſurer, of the Library Company of Philadelphia, for the year enſuing, will be held at the Liberary Appartments in Carpenters Hall, on Monday the firſt day of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Treaſurer will attend to receive the annual payments, and the ſhares of thoſe Members who are in arrear, will certainly be forfeited agreeable to the law of the company, unleſs they pay off their arrearages on or before that day.

By the Board of Directors,
ANDREW ROBESON, Sec'ry.

Trenton, April 8, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the LAWS of the laſt SITTING of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW-JERSEY are publiſhed, and ready to be delivered. ISAAC COLLINS.

TO BE SOLD,

A PIECE of GROUND, containing fifteen acres and twenty-one perches, with a large two ſtory brick tenement thereon, commonly known by the name of the CHAPEL, ſituate on the road leading from Frankford to the Old York Road, about four miles from this city, and one mile above the Riſing Sun. Enquire of the Printer.

THE NOTED TAVERN the Sign of the BUCK, in the Townſhip of Moyamenſing on the FIVE MILE ROAD, formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Muſhet, is now kept by the ſubſcriber, who has laid in a ſtock of materials, and is determined to exert himſelf to the utmoſt, to give ſatisfaction to all Gentlemen and Ladies who may favour him with their cuſtom.

WILLIAM DAVISON.

April 14, 1780.

TO BE SOLD BY
ALEXANDER FOSTER,
At his Store in Pine-ſtreet, between Front-ſtreet, and Delaware.

A FEW PIECES of yard wide, and 7-8 IRSH LINENS, a quantity of good double refined Sugar, and a few Bolts of Holland and Ravens Duck. All of which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms for Caſh only.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP,
(Bound or unbound)
ANY QUANTITY OF
DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,
Printed on fine ſtrong paper and a new type.

N. B. Thoſe who buy by the thouſand ſhall have a large allowance.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1780.

WHEREAS the following deſcribed Continental Loan Office Certificates were ſubmitted to Amſterdam by the Proprietor thereof, and of which his friend was there robbed, may arrive on the Continent for negociation, by which ſome innocent perſon may be deceived, and ſuffer; this public notice is given, that payment will not be made for any or either of them; and it is requeſted, ſhould any ſuch Certificates be preſented, that the perſon or perſons to whom ſuch preſentation ſhall be made, will inform the ſubſcriber. ANDREW PURVIANCE.

No. 1181, one in favor of John Carter, dated 22 Oct. 1778, for 200 Dollars.

No. 2334, one in favor of Ephraim Blaine, dated April 2, 1778, for 400 Dollars.

No. 2216, one in favor of John Muis, dated December 28, 1778, for 200 Dollars.

No. 1433, one in favor of James Forbes, dated January 9, 1779, for 400 Dollars.

No. 2231, one in favor of Benjamin Harwood, dated January 8, 1779, for 200 Dollars.

No. 2454, one in favor of Thomas Buckingham, dated February 24, 1779, for 200 Dollars.

No. 1431, one in favor of Joſeph Williams, dated January 7, 1779, for 400 Dollars.

No. 2232, one in favor of Joſeph Dowſon, dated January 9, 1779, for 200 Dollars.

No. 1421, one in favor of George Mann, dated January 9, 1779, for 300 Dollars.

No. 1415, 1423, two in favor of Thomas Johnſon, dated December 28, 1778, one 300 the other 400 Dollars 700 Dollars.

No. 1428, 1429, 1430, three in favor of Eaſtman and Neth, dated January 7, 1779, for 400 Dollars each 1200 Dollars.

No. 300, one in favor of John Mitchell, dated July 25, 1778, for 1000 Dollars.

No. 6246, one in favor of John Mitchell, dated July 18, 1778, for 400 Dollars.

No. 9851, 9852, two in favor of John Sterit, dated March 5, 1779, for 400 Dollars each, 800 Dollars.

No. 7118, one in favor of Iſaac Moſes, dated February 12, 1779, for 300 Dollars.

TO BE SOLD BY
MIFFLIN *and* BUTLER,
At the Corner of Front and Walnut-ſtreets,
MUSCOVADO SUGARS in Hogſheads.
SALT, by the Quantity,
COFFEE,
COTTON.

Philadelphia, April 12.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

At the houſe of Lawrence Sninneys, in Fifth-ſtreet below Spruce ſtreet, on the 19th inſtant at one o'clock in the afternoon;

THREE able bodied Horſes with gearing complete, alſo a very ſubſtional Waggon fit for the roads and Waggon Cover,

JOHN DAVIS.

WHEREAS Iſaiah Yard, of Trenton, has maliciouſly inſerted in the Pennſylvania Packet of March 28, a caution to the public, with a view (no doubt) to prevent the ſale of a Plantation advertiſed by me in the ſaid Packet. I do hereby inform the public that I can prove, by the very beſt authority, that neither the aforeſaid Iſaiah Yard, his father, nor grandfather, nor either of them, have or ever had right or title to ſaid tract of land; and alſo that my right has been regularly derived from an indiſputable title made by the then Sheriff on a legal ſale, as appears by the record. "But it ſeems his father's adminiſtrators were told that they muſt wait till he, the heir, ſhould become of age before a deed could be obtained; and, now, being of full age is determined to defend his title." I readily agree with my friend Iſaiah that he is not only "now of full age," but was twenty one, ſix or ſeven years ago; and further that his father's adminiſtrators and himſelf have been reſident in and about this place before and ever ſince he became of full age, and yet without being able to obtain any kind of title, notwithſtanding his perſeverance in a pretended claim. I would further add that my predeceſſors and myſelf have been in full and quiet poſſeſſion of ſaid tract of land for more than twenty years paſt, occupying and diſpoſing of the ſame at pleaſure, in the moſt uninterrupted manner.—Whoever will chooſe to become the purchaſer, may depend on receiving from me a ſufficient title, and I will warrant and defend the ſame againſt any pretended claim or claiman

BERNARD HANLON.

Trenton, March, 1780.

LONDON, January 18.

M the date of Capt. Clerke's account from
ſkaſka of the death of Capt. Cooke, and of his
o purſue his route for the diſcovery of the North
ige, we muſt with regret conclude that he has
e attempt, or we ſhould have heard of him at
North ſeas long ere this, if n t have congratula-
n his actual arrival.

Clerke ſhould have failed in his attempt to diſ-
North Weſt paſſage, he will be obliged to turn
he Southward, to make the beſt of his way
ugh the Indian ocean. and in that caſe it will
theſe two years before we can expect his return
nd.

utch are exceedingly enraged at our taking and
their ſhipping; various letters by the laſt mail
ſ-cret of announcing the certainty of an open
ith that republic: However, politicians here
Mynheers dare not ſhew their teeth, unleſs ſup-
d protected by the Pruſſian Monarch

orning ſome diſpatches were received from Gib-
dviſing that Admiral Roſs was arrived off that
ere every thing was quiet, the Spaniſh fleet, &c.
ired. After ſtopping there a few days, the Ad-
nded to proceed up the Streights, to relieve the
ked up at Leghorn.

xtract of a letter from Paris, January 4.

ench frigate arrived at Breſt the 30th of Decem-
4 days from Boſton, giving an account of the
intereſting intelligence, and which ſeems to gain
ry hour, (tho' the truth of it is much dreaded
Waſhington' who had been ill for ſome time
l at Philadelphia the 27th of November, at one
the morning,"

ccount of the melancholy loſs of Capt. Cooke,
preſs through Peterſburgh, from Kamaſkatſka.
ry 7. Advice is juſt received that two French
ar, one of 60, and the other of 54 guns, are to-
in a gale of wind off the Canary Iſlands.

lay the capture of Penſacola by the Spaniards
rmed at Lord George Germaine's office.

e aſſured that a new treaty of alliance and friend-
w negociating, and nearly concluded between the
Berlin and the States General.

niſtry are abſolutely determined no longer to keep
with the Dutch, ſhould they perſiſt in furniſhing
ies with warlike ſtores.

oſs of the Province of Weſt Florida will prove a
s to this country. It may be ſaid there are four-
vinces now loſt, beſides iſlands.

cannot longer be any doubt of the intention of
gh Mightineſſes, reſpecting England, if we con-
t for a moment their conduct:—Upon Sir Joſeph
application for ratifying ſome conditions which
d engaged to perform to this kingdom, as the al-
olland, they have not yet thought proper to con-
the demand. They have ſuffered their ſhips to
r enemies with copper and other materials neceſ-
carrying on the war ſucceſsfully againſt us;
n the other hand, we find them ſubmiſſively com-
with every requeſt of Spain, and laying heavy
ſuch maſters of veſſels as ſhall even attempt to
garriſon at Gibraltar; hence Count Welderens's
aring at Court for ſeveral days, is conſidered not
poral, but political indiſpoſition.

BASSETERRE, March 18.

erday touched here, in her paſſage for Jamaica, the
Hyde Packet, Captain Jeffray, by whom we have
firmaiton of the capture, by the ſquadron under the
nd of Sir George Bridges Rodney, on the 8th of
y laſt, of a Spaniſh fleet of 16 ſail of ſtore ſhips,
ed by a ſhip of war of 64 guns and 6 others of in-
orce.—Likewiſe of an engagement between a Spa-
ua dron and that of Sir G. B. Rodney, on the 16th
uary laſt.

following are the Liſts of the Spaniſh veſſels cap-
&c. by Sir G. B. Rodney.

of the Spaniſh Convoy and Merchant Ships, un-
the command of Don Auguſtine de Yarde, taken
Sir George Bridges Rodney's ſquadron, on the 8th
anuary laſt, off Cape Finiſterre, on their way from
oa to Cadiz.

CONVOY.

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
Guiſpecia,	Don Tho. Atalay,	64	550
Carlos,	Don Puncy Artibruc,	32	159
Raphael,	Don Louis Antino,	30	155
Thereſa,	Don Mendzeont,	28	148
Bruce,	Don Guychocea,	26	131
Jermin,	Don Tempe,	16	50
quete,	S. Vincent,	10	32

MERCHANT SHIPS.

Ships.	Cargoes.
Nueſtra Seignore de Lory,	Flour,
St. Francis,	Ditto,
Conception,	Do. and wheat,
St. Nicholas,	Ditto,
St. Hyeronomine,	Ditto,
Divine Providence,	Ditto,
St. Gobela.	Ditto,
St. Paqoſa,	Ditto,
St. Laurent (French)	Wheat,
Providence,	Flour and wheat,
Betoye,	Ditto,
Eſperance, (French)	Ditto,
Solidade Marcia,	Naval ſtores,
St. Anne Carada,	Ditto,
St. Rachael,	Anchors & cables
La Frigate del Bilboa.	Tobacco.

of the Spaniſh Squadron under the command of Don
an Languarro, engaged by his Majeſty's Fleet un-
r the command of Sir George Rodney, on the 16th
January laſt, off Cape St. Vincents, in his way to
lieve Gibraltar, having under him Sir J. L. Roſs and
dmiral Digby.

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.	
mix,	Don Juan Megrays,	80	650	taken.
ozerno,	J. Anto. Merto,	70	550	taken.
ceſſa,	Manael Leon	70	550	taken.
uſta,	Joſeph Vaceila,	70	550	taken.
arch,	Antino Secrilla,	70	550	parted comp.
nuario,	Felix Tarada,	70	550	do. 3d before,
ulian,	Marquis de Medina,	70	550	ditto.
Diligence,	D. Antino Alvernon	70	550	eſcaped, after ſtriking to Admiral Digby.
St. Domingo,	D. Ign. Mon. Zabin,	70	550	blown up by the Ajax

One 70 gun ſhip, name unknown, ſunk, and two ſhips drove on ſhore.

Two days before the above Packet ſailed, an expreſs arrived at Falmouth, with advice that 25 ſail of the line, with 140 tranſports, having on board 20,000 troops, had ſailed from France for the Weſt-Indies. Sir George Rodney, (who probably is arrived at Barbados by this time) had an expreſs to the ſame purport from Liſbon.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 8.

ON the 5th ult. was hanged at Charleſtown (S. C.) Hamilton Ballendine, for drawing draughts of the town and fortifications. He was taken by a picket guard which General Lincoln had ſent out that night to Stono, as he was making his way to the enemy; and when he was hailed by the guard his anſwer was "Col. Hamilton Ballendine;" the guard told him that would not do, and carried him immediately to the commander of the picker, upon which he pulled out of his pocket the draughts. The officer told him he was miſtaken, and had him carried to General Lincoln, who ordered him for execution.

BOSTON March 16.

Capt. Almy, who arrived here a few day ago, in 87 days from Cadiz, informs that juſt before he ſailed, he was informed by Mr. Legattee, a principal merchant there, that the Genoeſe had acknowledged the Independence of America, and had accordingly opened all their ports to the Americans. The Spaniſh merchant told him the intelligence might be depended on.

NORWICH, March 14.

With pleaſure we announce to the public, that the Committee which lately met at Wethersfield, from the army and the Houſe of Aſſembly, relative to army matters, have come to concluſions, which it is hoped, will terminate to the entire ſatisfaction of each party.

March 21. It is reported that one day laſt week a ſtore at Danbury, containing cloathing belonging to the United States, took fire by ſome means and was intirely conſumed.

PROVIDENCE, March 18.

We are informed that a ſnow is arrived at Boſton from Holland, but laſt from the Downs, in ſeven weeks, which ſhe left in company with 40 ſail of veſſels, bound to New-York, Georgia, &c.

NEWPORT, March 29.

The Hon. General Aſſembly, which ſat at Eaſt Greenwich laſt week, agreed to raiſe this State's proportion of ſupplies for the army, requeſted by Congreſs.

A letter in town ſays, a fine prize is arrived at Salem, with three thouſand barrels of proviſion; and that an account was received by ſaid prize, that the Britiſh Parliament had appointed a Committee to conſider of the propriety of acknowledging the Independence of America.

NEW-HAVEN, March 22.

A few nights paſt, a boat from Long-Iſland took out of Norwalk harbour, a ſmall Eaſtern veſſel, Bailey, maſter.

CHATHAM, April 12.

We are informed, from good authority, that a large number of the inhabitants of New York, Long-Iſland, and Staten-Iſland, have been preſſed and ſent off in the tranſports which ſailed laſt week for the Southward.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Euſtatia, dated March 22d, 1780.

"You I ſuppoſe know long ee'r this, of a free trade having been demanded, and obtained, by the people of Ireland, but with this it ſeems they are not fully ſatisfied, and now talk loudly of a *Free Conſtitution*, which it is poſſible, however inſolent ſuch language may now appear, they may one day or other be gratified in.

"The Engliſh fleet under Admiral Rodney, bound to the relief of Gibralter, have had great ſucceſs, as you will find by the incloſed liſt of Spaniſh ſhips taken and deſtroyed, the 8th and 16th of January, the account of the latter had not reached England when the laſt packet ſailed, ſhe happened on her paſſage to fall in with Rodney, from whom the account is taken, who was then making the beſt of his way for Barbadoes with a few ſhips, having ſent Digby forward to Gibralter with part of his ſquadron, and Sir Lockhart Roſs to England with the prizes.—A fleet of 25 ſail of the line, with a number of tranſports, have undoubtedly ſailed from Breſt, and the greateſt part of them are ſuppoſed to be bound for Martinico, and I hope are arrived, ſo that the enemy inſtead of recovering any of the Iſlands they have loſt the laſt campaign, will have ſufficient employment in protecting thoſe they poſſeſs."

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, dated 8th inſtant.

"On Wedneſday laſt the following reſolutions of a Committee of the Houſe of Delegates paſſed the Houſe without one diſſenting voice.

"Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the proviſions requeſted of us in kind, and alſo the money requeſted of us by taxes, are in both inſtances beyond the proportion of this State: But in as much, as it hath been the will of the Almighty, that we ſhould be leſs afflicted by the immediate calamities of war than other States in the Union; and as we expect proper allowance in account hereafter, therefore,

"Reſolved, That it is the opinion of the Committee, that the State of Maryland ought to uſe the moſt vigorous exertions to raiſe the whole of the ſupplies required of them by the reſolution of Congreſs of the twenty-fifth February.

"That it is the opinion of the Committee, that from the peculiar ſituation and extreme exigency of our public affairs, the recommendation of Congreſs of the eighteenth March laſt, be complied with and carried into execution as far as poſſible."

"On this day a bill was ſent from the Senate to the Houſe of Delegates, enacting, that after the twentieth March laſt, the Tender Law be ſuſpended," ſo far as it enables debtors to tender or pay debts contracted on or before the firſt July, 1776, and debts contracted for ſterling money, or gold and ſilver, ſince that day; unleſs creditors bring ſuit or iſſue execution." I do not believe this bill will paſs the Houſe of Delegates.

"A bill for the confiſcation of Britiſh property, which paſſed the Houſe of Delegates with only ſix diſſenting voices, now lies with the Senate—if they do not aſſent to it, it is thought our funds will be inſufficient to enable this State to carry the late reſolutions of Congreſs into effect."

Capt. Day, of the privateer ſloop Active, has taken and ſent in here yeſterday, the ſhip Neethem, Captain M'Meakin, from Jamaica for New-York. Her cargo conſiſts of 480 hogſheads and thirty tierces of rum.

The ſame day arrived the ſhip Bachelor, Capt. Holmes, from St. Euſtatia.

The High Court of Errors and Appeals have appointed WILLIAM BRADFORD, Jun. Eſq; Regiſter and Clerk of ſaid Court.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday the ninth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Day, (*qui tam*, &c.) againſt the ſhip or veſſel called the Neethem, lately commanded by Joſeph M'Meakin, burthen about 200 tons, with her tackle, apparel and cargo, To the end that the owner or owners, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

April 17. *By order of the Judge,*
ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Philadelphia, April 10th, 1780.

WAS FOUND early this morning on Buck Sims Wharf, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, one barrel of Indian Corn. The owner proving property and paying charges may have it again, by applying to Walter Stephens at Hamilton's Wharf.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY yeſterday from the ſubſcriber in the Townſhip of Whitemarſh, in the county of Philadelphia, a prentice lad ſixteen years of age, of a fair complexion, named Andrew Knous, wore a brown upper jacket, a ſtriped linſey jacket made with the ſtripes a-croſs, and linſey breeches. Whoever takes up the ſaid lad, and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by, PETER STREPER.

April 13, 1780.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold by
FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer,
In Market-ſtreet a little above the Meal-Market,
And by Dr. SPARHAWK, in Second-ſtreet, a few doors below the Quaker Meeting.

A FIFTH ESSAY on FREE TRADE and FINANCE, humbly offered to the conſideration of the public, by a Citizen of Philadelphia.

As this Eſſay preſents to view the ſtate of our public affairs, and points out the public dangers, difficulties, and errors, and alſo the remedies, and means of ſafety, which are clearly in our power, and contain ſundry Strictures on the important Act of Congreſs, of the 18th of March laſt, reſpecting our currency, it is very manifeſt that the whole ſubject of it, is of the moſt intereſting concern to every American.

To be SOLD, *or* LET,
On improving leaſes.

THE remains of two dwelling houſes, at and adjoining the corner of Front and Pine ſtreets. Enquire of RICHARD PETERS,
Philadelphia, March 29, 1780.

To be SOLD at Vendue,
On Saturday the 22d day of April, at WILLIAM COOPER's Ferry, in the State of New-Jerſey, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

WILL conſiſt of a large and general aſſortment of ladies and gentlemans beſt quilted ſaddles, a neat aſſortment of chair harneſſing, waggon and cart gears, collars, blindhalters, an aſſortment of all kinds of bridles, an aſſortment of chair harneſs compleat: A neat phaeton and harneſs and ſulkey, and a variety of other goods too tedious to mention.

Likewiſe to be ſold at John Roſs's Vendue Store, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an aſſortment of china and glaſs ware in compleat ſetts, bed ticking, a few pair of boots, ſhoes, women's ſtuff ſhoes, ſett ſhoe buckles, feather beds, beding, ſilk gowns, ſatiin cloaks, bonnets, two clocks in good order, looking glaſſes, linens and checks, two flutes, ſilver mounted ſwords; a variety of the above articles advertized for Vendue, will be ſold at private ſale at ſaid ſtore, ſuch as a neat ſulkey, phæton, ſaddles, waggon and cart gears, collars and chair harneſſing.

Loſt laſt December in Fourth-ſtreet, a double black leather Pocket Book, containing a 30 dollar bill of the emiſſions of May or April called out of circulation, a States Lottery Ticket, marked with Edith Kendell's name on it, and ſundry papers; a reward of one hundred dollars will be given upon delivering it.

N B. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands, will oblige their humble ſervant,
JOHN ROSS.

An APOLOGUE.

A CERTAIN Farmer had thirteen ſons: He took very little care of their education. However as they were of an excellent natural diſpoſition, and of a good conſtitution, they ſoon acquired the perfection of bodily ſtrength, as well as of underſtanding, ſo that their father apprehended he could derive conſiderable advantages from their labour for the improvement of his farm, and for the diſcharge of his debts; for he had been very extravagant in his youth. However, as he was of an indolent diſpoſition, he put the concerns of his family under the care of ſtewards.

Theſe ſtewards impoſed difficult labours upon the children and loaded them with heavy burthens. The children performed their buſineſs with alacrity. The ſtewards adviſed the farmer to increaſe their labours and their burthens; by which means the children were bent to the ground, and almoſt harraſſed to death. However, they obeyed. The ſtewards laughed to ſee them fainting and ready to periſh; yet every day impoſed more painful taſks, ſo that the ſons begun to complain to their father. But he redoubled their burthens. They implored his pity; they humbled themſelves even to the ſtewards. Their complaints and ſubmiſſions were neglected. The houſe was filled with deſolation, and re-echoed with the cries of the oppreſſed. The father ſhut his eyes and ſtopped his ears. The complaints continued; the father was exaſperated againſt them as if they had been criminals. The ſtewards preſented him a ſtick, with which he attempted to beat his ſons. Whereupon they threw down their burthens, and parted from ſuch an unjuſt and barbarous father, in order to ſettle thirteen different farms. Their father armed his numerous ſtewards, ſervants and ſlaves, with intent to deſtroy them. But, though he uſed fire and ſword, they made ſtrenuous reſiſtance. They were ſupported by the good people of the neighbourhood. They continued intimately united, both among themſelves and with their friends. They managed their affairs with œconomy and prudence. By which mean they became wealthy and powerful, and acquired the eſteem and confidence of all their acquaintances.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET

SIR,

THE following articles being inſerted in your paper, may, we imagine, be uſeful to the public.

EXTRACT of an inſtruction given to the public, by M. M. Portail, Morand and Vieque D'Azir, Commiſſioners appointed by the Academy of Sciences in Paris, to conſider on the means of recalling to life, any perſon ſmothered by ſome pernicious or mephitical vapours, ſuch as thoſe which are exhaled out of neceſſary houſes, fomenting tubs, burning charcoals, wells, ſinks, &c. and even perſons ſtruck with thunder.

1ſt The ſick muſt be expoſed to open air, and his body ſprinkled all over with cold water, and eſpecially on his face:

2d. Some air muſt be introduced into his lungs by the means of a pipe put in his mouth or noſe:

3d. Stimulating odours muſt be put under his noſe, ſuch as ſtrong vinegar, ſpirit volatile of ſalt ammoniac, &c. but the greateſt care muſt be taken not to introduce any in his mouth:

4th. As ſoon as the deglutition may poſſibly be executed, tho' but feebly, ſome ſpoonfuls of freſh water may be introduced into the mouth, to which muſt be added a little quantity of vinegar or any other acid whatever:

5th. As the vital motions begin to appear, the ſick muſt be rubbed with a piece of flannel, imbibed in vinegar or any other ſtimulating liquor:

6th. If there are any ſigns of plethory, or if the ſick ſhould happen to have been wounded in his fall, he muſt be bled, and letting of blood to be varied as the caſe requires:

7th. The gliſters, rather ſtimulating, are very neceſſary in this caſe, ſuch as thoſe which are prepared with ſoap and common ſalt:

8th. The cordial potions of emetick are never to be uſed in ſuch caſes, one might at moſt give it in drench, if the ſick ſhould happen to have eat much before his accident.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

IN the publication under the ſignature of ARISTIDES, in the Pennſylvania Packet of the 30th of March laſt, the writer recommended, in concurrence with other meaſures for reſtoring the credit of our money, a *general regulation of prices*. He intended to have mentioned, in a ſubſequent paper, the principles upon which ſuch a meaſure might have been founded; and which, in the then ſituation of the Continental Currency, would have rendered it juſt and practicable. The ſyſtem adopted by Congreſs, with reſpect to our finances, ſince the writing of the above mentioned piece, is ſuch, as will make *any regulation of prices* totally unneceſſary. It affords to the holders of thoſe Bills that are to be iſſued in lieu of, and to be gradually exchanged for, thoſe now in circulation, every poſſible ſecurity, that it is in the power of any government to give for the * redemption of its paper currency; and it is the duty of every good citizen chearfully to co-operate with government to the utmoſt of his abilities, in the ſupport of thoſe meaſures deſigned for the public welfare; for without the aſſiſtance of the people, the wiſeſt plans and beſt endeavours of their rulers will be of no avail. ARISTIDES.

* Vide, I. Black. Com. 326, and ſeq.

Head-Quarters, Morriſtown, March 26, 1780.

BY a General Court-Martial held in the city of Philadelphia, by order of the Hon. the Board of War, January 24, 1780, Col. White, Preſident, Capt. Lieut. Theophilus Parke was tried for defrauding his men of their pay and bounty, and plead not guilty. The Court were of opinion, that Capt. Lieut. Theophilus Parke has not only been guilty of defrauding his men of their pay and bounty, but of repeated forgeries in ſigning ſeveral of the names of the evidences, ſoldiers in his company, for their pay and bounty, without their knowledge or conſent. The Court unanimouſly found Capt. Lieut. Parke guilty, not only of frauds but of repeated forgeries, and ſentenced him to be caſhiered, with infamy, by having his ſword broke over his head, on the public parade, in the front of the regiment to which he belongs, by the Adjutant of the ſaid regiment; and it is the opinion of the Court, from the ſcandalous, infamous and villainous conduct of Capt. Lieut. Parke, that he is unworthy of ever holding any poſt, civil or military, in the United States; and agreeable to the 22d article, ſection 14, of the articles of war, the charge and ſentence be publiſhed in the news-paper of the State of Pennſylvania.

The charge of fraud being fully proved againſt Capt. Lieut. Theophilus Parke, the general confirms the ſentence, and directs its execution.

True extract from General Orders,

(Signed) OTH. H. WILLIAMS, A. G. P. T.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young NEGROE WENCH of about nineteeen or twenty years of age, very proper for any houſe work. Apply to the Printer.

Philadelphia, April 10th, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Male White Inhabitants, between the ages of Eighteen and Fifty-three years, that the following days are appointed to chooſe Field officers, for the ſix battalions of the city of Philadelphia and diſtrict's Militia; that is to ſay,

For the Northern Liberties, or Fifth battalion, on Tueſday the 18 inſtant, at the houſe of Willcocks Philips, to chooſe a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major.

For Mulberry Ward, or the Third battalion, on Tueſday the 18th inſtant, at the houſe of Conrad Heſs, in Second ſtreet, to chooſe a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major.

For Upper and Lower Delaware, High-Steet, and North Ward, or the Fourth battalion, on Tueſday the 18th inſtant, at the Court-Houſe, to chooſe a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major.

For Middle, South, Walnut and Cheſnut-ſtreet Ward, or the Firſt battalion, on Wedneſday the 19th inſtant, at the Court-Houſe, to chooſe a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major.

For Dock Ward, or the Second battalion, on Wedneſday the 19th inſtant, at the houſe of James Alexander, to chooſe a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major.

For Southwark, Townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, or the Sixth battalion, on Wedneſday the 19th inſtant, at the houſe of Nathaniel Graham, in Front-ſtreet, to chooſe a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major.

It is likewiſe expected the reſpective officers under the Old Militia Law, will attend their companies on exerciſing days, ſpecified in the New Militia-Law, untill the choice of new officers is made, which will be done as ſoon as may be agreeable to the Militia-Law.

WILLIAM HENRY,
Lieutenant of the City, &c.

TO BE SOLD
WHOLESALE and RETAIL, by
ROGER FLAHAVAN,
In Cheſnut-ſtreet, the fourth door above Second-ſtreet,
An ASSORTMENT of
BROADCLOTHS,
At MODERATE PRICES.

TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE HABACKER,
At a New Store in Second-ſtreet, between Race and Vine ſtreets, near Col. Farmers,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL,
SPIRITS, Rum, Wine, French Brandy, Gin, Aniſeed, Cordials, Coffee, Cotton, Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar, Muſcovado and Spaniſh Sugars, Bohea and Souchong Teas, a few buſhels of Excellent Coarſe Salt, good Oak Scantling ſeaſoned, and ſundry other articles.

TO BE SOLD
An almoſt New SULKEY,
Lined and covered with Leather.
For further particulars enquire of the Printer

Philadelphia, April 10, 1780.

WANTED,

AS Clerk at Durham Furnace, a perſon who underſtands book keeping and writes a good hand, ſuch a perſon who can be well recommended, may have a good ſalary by applying to Col. Iſaac Sidman, in Pear-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, in Philadelphia, or to Richard Backhouſe at the ſaid Furnace.

N. B. A parcel of Womens Calimanco Shoes, and a ſmall quantity of Loaf Sugar for ſale. Enquire of Iſaac Sidman.

TO BE SOLD BY
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BEST INDIGO in caſks,
RAISINS in keggs,
MOLASSES, MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
BOHEA TEA, COFFEE,
IMPORTED STEEL,
MARYLAND and VIRGINIA TOBACCO,
SUPERFINE and COMMON FLOUR,
A quantity of BEES WAX, &c. &c.
April 6, 1780.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A FARM conveniently ſituated near Germantown, and five miles from Philadelphia, containing about 120 acres, a conſiderable part is well incloſed, of which a great proportion is orchard and meadow ground: There is on the premiſes a good dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables, and Cow houſes, all in good order. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A GENTEEL PHÆTON, with good harneſs. Enquire at the Coneſtogo Waggon. Likewiſe a good RIDING CHAIR.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JOSEPH REED, Eſq.
Preſident, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congreſs of the United States of America, by their Reſolve of the Eleventh day of this inſtant, March, did recommend the following words:

"IT having pleaſed the righteous Governor of the World, for the puniſhment of our manifold offences, to permit the Sword of War ſtill to harraſs our Country, it becomes us to endeavour, by humbling ourſelves before Him, and turning from every evil way, to avert His anger and obtain his favour and bleſſing: It is therefore hereby recommended to the ſeveral States,

That WEDNESDAY the twenty-ſixth day of April next, be ſet apart and obſerved as a day of FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER, that we may with one heart and one voice implore the Sovereign Lord of Heaven and earth to remember mercy in his judgments;—to make us ſincerely penitent for our tranſgreſſions;—to prepare us for deliverance, and to remove the evils with which he hath been pleaſed to viſit us;—to baniſh vice and irreligion from among us, and eſtabliſh virtue and piety by his divine grace;—to bleſs all public Councils throughout the United States, giving them wiſdom, firmneſs and unanimity, and directing them to the beſt meaſures for the public good;—*to bleſs the Magiſtrates and people of every rank, and animate and unite the hearts of all to promote the intereſt of their Country*;—to bleſs the public defence, inſpiring all Commanders and Soldiers with magnanimity and perſeverance, and giving vigour and ſucceſs to the military operations by ſea and land;—to bleſs the illuſtrious Sovereign, and the nation in alliance with theſe States, and all who intereſt themſelves in the ſupport of our rights and liberties;—to make that alliance of perpetual and extenſive uſefulneſs to thoſe immediately concerned, and mankind in general; to grant fruitful ſeaſons, and to bleſs our induſtry, trade and manufactures;—to bleſs all ſchools and ſeminaries of learning, and every means of inſtruction and education; to cauſe wars to ceaſe, and to eſtabliſh peace among the nations.

And it is further recommended, That ſervile labour and recreations be forbidden on the ſaid day."

WHEREFORE, as well in reſpect of the ſaid recommendation of Congreſs, as from a due ſenſe of the neceſſity of humbling ourſelves before the great Governor of the Univerſe, and imploring his protection and ſupport, WE do hereby earneſtly recommend to the good people of this Commonwealth, that the ſaid Wedneſday, the twenſixth day of April next, be ſet apart and obſerved as a day of Faſting, Humiliation and Prayer, according to the ſaid Reſolve.—And that they abſtain from all ſervile labour and recreation on the ſaid day.

GIVEN by order of the COUNCIL, under the Hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſquire, Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

JOSEPH REED,
Preſident.

ATTEST.
TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary.

To be SOLD *at Private Sale*,

By the ſubſcriber on the Premiſes.

A COMPLEAT COUNTRY SEAT, ſuitable for any genteel family, ſituate near the middle of Germantown, being in a very good neighbourhood, containing about 8 acres of good land, on which are the following improvements; viz. a large well finiſhed two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe on the Main ſtreet, 40 feet by 38, with 4 rooms on a floor, the entry large, and balconies both front and back; an arched cellar, remarkably cool in the hotteſt ſeaſon; a pump with excellent water near the door; a very large and commodious barn, with ſufficient ſtabling for 15 horſes, with troughs and racks compleat, alſo a large floor and granary with lofts ſufficient to contain 20 tons of hay; a large cyder houſe with a preſs and mill; a large orchard that has produced 15 hogſheads of the beſt cyder in a year, beſides the beſt keeping fruit, two fine gardens well ſtocked with a variety of the choiceſt fruits, ſuch as pears, perches, apricots, nectarines, cherries, plumbs, &c. 3 or 4 acres of rich meadow under good ſweet graſs: Any peeſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to

PHILIP BENEZET.

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, are deſired to attend the annual election of twelve Managers and a Treaſurer. To be held according to Law on the firſt day of May next, between the hours of two and ſix in the afternoon, at ſaid Hoſpital.

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT and well finiſhed dwelling houſe, in Market-ſtreet near the London Coffee-Houſe, now in the tenure of Eleazer Levy. For terms apply to Thomas Shute in Church Alley.

ALSO: Carolina Indigo, Black Pepper, and a genteel chaſed ſilver Coffee-Pot and Stand.

THOMAS SHUTE.

WAS LOST,

ON Sunday the 9th inſtant, ſuppoſed to be near the Friend's burial ground in this city, a Gold Sleeve button, marked T. K. in a cypher. Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave it with the Printer hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS LOST, Yeſterday in Fifth-ſtreet, a Pocket Book containing ſundry papers and a quantity of Continental Money, ſum unknown. Whoever finds the ſame and will bring it to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive the above reward.

April 8.

Best possible image

IN CONGRESS, July 2, 1779.

WHEREAS the Legiſlature of the State of North-Carolina have repreſented, that from the difficulty of communicating intelligence in that State, and the remote ſituation of many of its inhabitants, it was poſſible that they ſhould receive ſeaſonable notice to carry the money of the emiſſions of May the 20th, 1777, and April the 11th, 1778, to the proper office by the time limited by Congreſs, and have therefore requeſted Congreſs to grant ſuch farther time for that purpoſe, that the inhabitants of the ſaid State may not be injured: AND WHEREAS it is alſo repreſented to Congreſs that many perſons in the different States have been prevented by unforeſeen cauſes from complying with the ſaid reſolution: AND WHEREAS it was not the intention of Congreſs that individuals poſſeſſed of the ſaid bills ſhould ſuſtain any farther inconvenience than ſuch as aroſe from the neceſſary cautions againſt counterfeits:

Reſolved therefore, That all Bills of the ſaid emiſſions which ſhall be brought into the Continental Loan-offices, before the firſt day of January next, ſhall at the election of the owners be received either on loan or to be exchanged for other bills; and that the ſame rules and precautions as are provided for regiſtering, certifying and defacing the bills of the ſaid emiſſions received by the reſpective Commiſſioners of the Loan Offices before the firſt day of June laſt, be obſerved in reſpect to all bills of the ſaid emiſſions which ſhall be brought in by virtue of this reſolution.

Provided that each holder of ſuch bills ſhall previouſly take the following oath or affirmation, and cauſe to be delivered to the reſpective Commiſſioners of the Continental Loan-Offices a certificate thereof, ſigned by the Magiſtrate adminiſtering the ſame; "I do ſwear (or ſolemnly affirm,) that dollars, of the emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, of the following numbers and denominations, viz. were in my property or in my poſſeſſion on the firſt of June, 1779, or at the time of my being informed of the reſolution of Congreſs of the ſecond of January, 1779, for taking the ſaid emiſſions out of circulation, and were not obtained directly or indirectly at a diſcount."

That the Commiſſioners of the Continental Loan-Offices be authoriſed to pay off the indented certificates which they ſhall have iſſued for exchanging bills of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, to any perſons to whom ſuch certificates may be endorſed, provided that each endorſement ſhall be witneſſed by a Magiſtrate.

That the Commiſſioners of the ſeveral Continental Loan Offices make returns to the Board of Treaſury immediately after the firſt day of January next, of the amount of the Bills received in their reſpective offices after the ſaid firſt day of June to be exchanged as aforeſaid, and that for this purpoſe proper bills be lodged at the ſaid offices within ſixty days from and after the firſt day of January aforeſaid.

March 28, 1780.

Reſolved, That the reſolution of the 2d of July, 1779, granting further time for bringing in Bills of Credit of the emiſſions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, called out of circulation by the reſolution of the 2d of January, 1779, except the providing clauſe, be revived and extended to the firſt day of January next;

That all bills of the ſaid emiſſions not brought in by or before the ſaid firſt day of January next, be afterwards irredeemable.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

[The Printers of the ſeveral States, are deſired to inſert and continue the above in their reſpective news-papers.]

Philadelphia, April 4th, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Male White Inhabitant, between the ages of Eighteen and Fifty-Three, belonging to the Artillery Battalion of the City and Liberties; That an Election will be held at the State Houſe on Saturday the 15th inſtant, between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock, then and there to chooſe a Lieutenant Colonel, and a Major. And on Monday the 17th inſtant, at the ſame place, to chooſe, for each company of Artillery, one Captain, one Captain Lieutenant, one Firſt Lieutenant, and two Second Lieutenants.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the Militia of the city of Philadelphia and Diſtrict, are ſubject to the following days of exerciſe, that is to ſay, in companies on the two laſt Mondays in the month of April, and in battalion on the two firſt Mondays in the month of May: And the firſt battalion ſhall muſter in battalion on the third Monday in May; the ſecond battalion on the Tueſday following; the third battalion on Wedneſday, and ſo on till the whole number of battalions ſhall have muſtered, according to their numerical rank, on any or every day of the week, (Saturday and Sunday excepted) untill the whole number of battalions ſhall have muſtered in the aforeſaid manner: And on the day following, ſhould it not happen to be Saturday or Sunday, the whole number of battalions belonging to the City of Philadelphia and Diſtricts annexed, ſhall meet in brigade, agreeable to the Militia-Law of this State.

WILLIAM HENRY,
Lieutenant of the City, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A PIECE of GROUND containing fifteen acres and twenty-one perches, with a large two ſtory brick tenement thereon, commonly known by the name of the CHAPEL, ſituated on the road leading from Franckford to the Old York Road, about four miles form this city, and one mile above the Riſing Sun. Inquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1780.

THE Honorable Aſſembly of the State of Pennſylvania, having appointed us, the ſubſcribers, AUDITORS, with full power to collect, audit, liquidate, adjuſt and ſettle the accounts of the late Committee of Safety and of the Council of Safety; the accounts of the late Navy Board and Board of War, of Pennſylvania; and alſo the accounts of all perſons who have been or may be intruſted with, or have or may become poſſeſſed of the monies, goods or effects of this Commonwealth, (except the ſettlement of the accounts of the State Treaſurer, the General Loan-Office, Light Houſe rates, duties on ſlaves, Collectors of Excize, Province Iſland and other public eſtates, County Commiſſioners and Treaſurers, and the incidental charges of the Houſe of General Aſſembly) We therefore require all perſons who may have accounts unſettled, or who may have received monies, goods or effects of this Commonwealth, (except as before excepted) that they immediately produce their accounts and vouchers, in order that a ſpeedy ſettlement may be made, and the monies due paid into the Treaſury of this State. Thoſe who neglect or refuſe complying with this notice, may be aſſured that the moſt effectual methods will be taken to compel them thereto: As the Auditors are now ſitting in this city, they expect the accounts unſettled in the city and county of Philadelphia, the counties of Cheſter and Bucks, will be brought in immediately.

JOSEPH DEAN,
JOHN PURVIANCE,
SAMUEL MILES.

N. B. The Auditors Office is kept in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 13.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

MR. GEORGE KENNEDY's ſtable on the Dock, was broke open on the night of the 12th inſt. (April) and the following HORSES ſtole, viz. A bright bay Horſe, about nine years old, fourteen hands and a half high, with a ſtar and ſnip, carries very gay, trots remarkably faſt, and his off fore foot appears as if it had been ſplit in the middle. An Iron gray Horſe, fifteen hands high, five years old, his face partly white, ſhod all round, trots and cantes well, and has a remarkable large wart above his off eye. A ſtout made light gray Horſe, about fourteen hands and a half high, between ſeven and nine years old, with a long mane and darkiſh gray legs. Whoever ſecures the above Horſes, and thief or thiefs, ſo that the owner gets his property again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or in proportion for any of the Horſes.

ROBERT COCKS, in Water ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet.

Taken off at the ſame time, a ſaddle, with a hogſkin ſeat, without a ſeam in the middle; two bridles, one a pleated curb, with G. K. in a cypher; the other a common curb, the rain broke in two places, but mended.

An aſſortment of DRUGGS and MEDICINES, of the firſt quality, to be SOLD, at reaſonable rates, by

SHARP DELANY,

At the corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets, amongſt which are,

Argent. Viv.	Pruneil,
Calomel,	Rad. Jalap,
Camphor,	Ipecacoan,
Cantharides,	Rhubarb,
Cort. Peruv.	Spt. C. C.
Myrrh,	Vol. Arom,
Manna,	Reſin Jalap,
Sena,	Scammon,
Sal. Cathart,	Tart. Emet, &c. &c.
Sal. Ammon,	

A quantity of SWEET OIL, by the jar, gallon or leſſer quantity.

Kingſeſſing, April 13, 1780.

The Noted HORSE GOLDEN FARMER,
The property of Mr. JOHN HUTCHINSON, at TROY, in Morris county, Eaſt Jerſey,

WILL cover the enſuing ſeaſon at Mr. THOMAS LAYCOCK's in Kingſeſſing, ſeven miles from Philadelphia, four from the Middle Ferry upon Schuylkill, and two from Darby. Golden Farmer, is now riſing eight years old, was imported from Great-Britain in 1774, is full ſixteen hands high, free from all blemiſhes, a good bay well marked; and for ſhape, ſtrength, and action, is ſuperior to any Horſe on the Continent. It is needleſs to ſay more, as he is ſo well known, and his Colts have proved his perfections. Golden Farmer will go to Mares at Three Guineas the ſeaſon, and One Dollar to the Groom, to be paid in gold or ſilver, when the Mares are covered, or before taken away.

GOOD GRASS for Mares, and proper attendance, at One ſilver dollar per week.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his DISTILLERY, within the next gate-way above Church-alley, in Third-ſtreet, (that formerly was occupied by Samuel Burge,)

Has by Wholeſale and Retail,

NEAT Brandy,
Geneva,
Aniſeed Water,
Orange Water,
Spirits of Wine, proper for raiſing low proof liquors, &c.

N. B. He continues to make the above liquors of the beſt quality; and gives particular encouragement to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

TO BE SOLD *at Private Sale,*

Or exhanged for a Houſe in this city.

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in Greenwich township, Glouceſter county, Weſt New-Jerſey, containing 111 acres of excellent land, on which is a good dwelling houſe, and a young bearing orchard, about four acres of cleared meadow and a conſiderable quantity more may be made, about 20 acres of the upland cleared and under good fence, the land is well timbered with Oak and Pine fit for ſawing, ſome Cedar ſwamp, and an excellent ſtream of water running near the houſe: This place will probably become very valuable, a Glaſs houſe having lately been erected within a mile of it, it is convenient to ſeveral ſaw and griſt-mills, and within about 6 miles of a good and public landing on Mantua creek: The place is about 20 Miles from this city, and 16 from the town of Glouceſter. Inquire of the Printer.

THE TRUSTEES of the COLLEGE of New-Jerſey, are requeſted to remember, that the ſtated Spring Meeting of the Board, is on Wednesday the 19th of this month, when it is hoped they will attend as matters of importance will be laid before them.

Princeton, April 4.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN WILCOCKS,

A Quantity of RIGGING compleatly fitted, viz.

THE lower maſt, top-maſt, and top-gallant-maſt ſhrouds, the back and breaſt-ſtays, and fore and after ſtays, with the following ſails, a foreſail, mainſail, mizen, fore-topſail, main-topſail, mizen-topſail, mizen ſta ſail, main-topmaſt-ſtayſail, and jibb. All the above cordage and ſails are new, and ſuitable for a ſhip of 75 to 85 feet keel. Two new cables of about 9 to 10 inches. Sundry paints in kegs, Spaniſh brown dry and ground up with oil, and yellow-oaker, ſherry wines of excellent quality in pipes. Double refined ſugar, ſome dry goods conſiſting of a few pieces of cloths and ſhalloons, and a neat aſſortment of chintzes, and a few tons of bar-iron.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

TO BE SOLD BY
LEONARD DORSEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
SALT,
Of an exceeding good QUALITY.

WANTED,

In a family at a country town, ſome diſtance from Philadelphia,

A CAREFUL WOMAN, that would undertake to look after houſe-work, and take care of children. Such a perſon well recommended, will meet with good encouragement. Enquire of Iſaac Sidmon, in Pear ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets.

N. B. A quantity of Loaf Sugar for ſale. Enquire of the above.

WAS taken up on the 25th inſtant, at the ſign of the Bull's Head, in Strawberry alley, a little bay HORSE, with cart gears. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

BENJAMIN MYERS.

March 30, 1780.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by
STYNER AND CIST,
In Second-ſtreet, four doors above Race-ſtreet,
AN ORATION,

Delivered March 16, 1780, before the Patron, Vice-Preſidents and Members of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge. By Timothy Matlack, Eſq; a Member of the ſaid Society, and Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennſylvania.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1780.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me the ſubſcriber directed and delivered, will be Sold at Public Vendue, on Friday the 21ſt inſtant (April) at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at a ſtore on the South-Eaſt corner of Spruce and Second ſtreets, Philadelphia. Sundry houſehold and kitchen furniture and ſhop goods, among which are mahogany chairs and tables, linen, ſugar, &c. ſeized and taken in execution, as the property of Chriſtopher Read, at the ſuit of Caſper Sybert and Charles Cooper, by

JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1780.

THE Pennſylvania OR GENERAL

THE Packet AND ADVERTISER.

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.]

To be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Saturday the 29th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-Houſe.

ONE two ſtory brick houſe, in Front-ſtreet, at the north weſt corner of Almond-ſtreet, with a brick kitchen back, there are two rooms on a floor, a room over the kitchen, and a cellar under the houſe. The houſe is thirteen feet front in Front-ſtreet, and twenty-ſeven feet deep in Almond-ſtreet, alſo the lot it ſtands on, fifty-four feet deep, clear of ground rent, at preſent occupied by John Stacy.

Alſo, a two ſtory brick houſe adjoining to the northward, twelve feet front, on Front ſtreet, and twenty-ſeven feet deep, with a brick kitchen back, two rooms on a floor, beſide the garret, a room over the kitchen, and a cellar under the houſe, alſo the lot it ſtands on, fifty-four feet deep, clear of ground rent, at preſent occupied by John Hidler.

Alſo, a two ſtory brick houſe adjoining to the northward, fifteen feet front on Front ſtreet, and twenty-ſeven feet deep, with a brick kitchen back, two rooms on a floor, a good garret, a room over the kitchen, a cellar under the houſe, with the lot it ſtands on, fifty-four feet deep, clear of ground rent, at preſent occupied by James Hutchinſon.

Alſo, to be ſold, on Wedneſday the 3d day of May next, by public auction, at the Coffee-Houſe, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a three ſtory brick houſe, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between South and Shippen-ſtreets, eighteen feet and a half front, and twenty-ſeven and feet and a half deep, with a brick kitchen back of the houſe, there are two rooms on a floor in ſaid houſe, a room over the kitchen and a good garret, alſo the lot of ground the houſe ſtands on, which is ſeventy feet deep, clear of ground rent, at preſent occupied by Samuel Murdoch.

Philadelphia, April 19th, 1780.

AT the Court-Houſe on Monday the 1st day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be ſold by public auction, a Negro man, named Aaron Williams, late the property of Peter Campbell, now confiſcated to the ſtate. He is twenty-five years old, likely and healthy.

ALSO, a number of Books on law, hiſtory, &c. late the property of Chriſtian Huck. A pine letter caſe proper for books of accounts, late the property of James Humphreys; and ſundry other confiſcated articles.

WILLIAM WILL,)
ROBERT SMITH,) Agents.

TO BE SOLD,

A TWO ſtory brick meſſage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, wherein Miles Hilborn now dwells, containing in breadth on the ſaid Cheſnut ſtreet ſixteen feet, and extending in depth ſouthward one hundred and one feet, where it widens to the breadth of ſeventeen feet ſix inches, and continues that breadth further ſouthward the diſtance of forty-one feet to Taylor's alley, including the moiety of a four feet alley, and having on the ſouth end thereof fronting Taylor's alley aforeſaid, a two ſtory brick ſtore near ſixteen feet wide and thirty feet deep, which may be made into a dwelling houſe. The whole ſubject to a yearly rent charge of forty two ſhillings currency. Enquire of the ſubſcriber at his office in Black Horſe Alley, near the corner next Front-Street.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

Juſt landed and now ſelling by
WILLIAM GRAHAM,

AT his ſtore in Front Street, the houſe formerly occupied by David Sproat as a city vendue ſtore; rum, muſcovado ſugar, coffee and ſtriped Hollands, &c. &c.

March 28th, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt night out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, living in Antrim townſhip, Cumberland county, a large Engliſh bay STALLION, of the dray breed, about fifteen or ſixteen hands high, four years old, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock with the letter E the near hind foot white, he has a ſingular mark on his near buttock being torn by a cow's horn, he is a natural trotter and has a lofty carriage; he has been lately trimmed under the bridle and the jaws, has a ſhoe on the off fore foot. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe ſo that the owner may have him again, and lodges the thief in any jail, ſo that he may be proſecuted, ſhall have the above reward, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges paid, by me

JOHN IRWIN.

TO BE SOLD BY MIFFLIN *and* BUTLER,

At the Corner of Front and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

MUSCOVADO SUGARS in Hogſheads.
SALT, by the Quantity,
COFFEE,
COTTON.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1780.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.

BROKE open laſt night the ſtable of the ſubſcriber on Carpenters Wharf, and ſtolen thereout, a Bright Bay Mare, about 14 hands and a half high, remarkable high ſpirited, black main and tail, trots faſt and lofty, carries her head and tail high, and is in good order. Whoever ſecures the mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get the mare again, and the thief brought to condign puniſhment, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, and for the mare alone, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS and all reaſonable charge paid, by

JOHN TAYLOR.

Philadelphia, April 13.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

MR. GEORGE KENNEDY's ſtable on the Dock, was broke open on the night of the 12th inſt. (April) and the following HORSES ſtole, viz. A bright bay Horſe, about nine years old, fourteen hands and a half high, with a ſtar and ſnip, carries very gay, trots remarkably faſt, and his off fore foot appears as if it had been ſplit in the middle. An Iron gray Horſe, fifteen hands high, five years old, his face partly white, ſhod all round, trots and canters well, and has a remarkable large wart above his off eye. A ſtout made light gray Horſe, about fourteen hands and a half high, between ſeven and nine years old, with a long mane and darkiſh gray legs. Whoever ſecures the above Horſes, and thief or thiefs, ſo that the owner gets his property again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or in proportion for any of the Horſes.

ROBERT COCKS, in Water-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet.

Taken off at the ſame time, a ſaddle, with a hogſkin ſeat, without a ſeam in the middle; two bridles, one a pleated curb, with G. K. in a cypher; the other a common curb, the rain broke in two places, but mended.

WHEREAS Iſaiah Yard, of Trenton, has maliciouſly inſerted in the Pennſylvania Packet of March 28, a caution to the public, with a view (no doubt) to prevent the ſale of a Plantation advertiſed by me in the ſaid Packet. I do hereby inform the public that I can prove, by the very beſt authority, that neither the aforeſaid Iſaiah Yard, his father, nor grandfather, nor either of them, have or ever had right or title in ſaid tract of land; and alſo that my right has been regularly derived from an indiſputable title made by the then Sheriff on a legal ſale, as appears by the record.—"But it ſeems his father's adminiſtrators were told tha they muſt wait till he, the heir, ſhould become of age before a deed could be obtained; and, now, being of full age is determined to defend his title." I readily agree with my friend Iſaiah that he is not only "now of full age," but was twenty one, ſix or ſeven years ago; and further that his father's adminiſtrators and himſelf have been reſident in and about this place before and ever ſince he became of full age, and yet without being able to obtain any kind of title, notwithſtanding his perſeverance in a pretended claim. I would further add, that my predeceſſors and myſelf have been in full and quiet poſſeſſion of ſaid tract of land for more than twenty years paſt, occupying and diſpoſing of the ſame at pleaſure, in the moſt uninterrupted manner.—Whoever will chooſe to become the purchaſer, may depend on receiving from me a ſufficient title, and I will warrant and defend the ſame againſt any pretended claim or claimants

BERNARD HANLON.

Trenton, March, 1780.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his DISTILLERY, within the next gate-way above Church-alley, in Third ſtreet, (that formerly was occupied by Samuel Burge,)

Has by Wholeſale and Retail,

NEAT Brandy,
Geneva,
Aniſeed Water,
Orange Water,
Spirits of Wine, proper for raiſing low proof liquors, &c.

N. B. He continues to make the above liquors of the beſt quality; and gives particular encouragement to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold by
JOSEPH CRUKSHANK
Printer and Stationer,
In Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtree

A View of the INTERNAL EVIDENCE of CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

By SOAME JENYNS, Eſquire, one of the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, and a Mem of the Britiſh Parliament.

"HAD the arguments herein uſed, and the hints here flung out, been more largely diſ
"ſed, it might eaſily have been extended to a m
"conſiderable bulk; but then the buſy would not h
"had leiſure; nor the idle inclination to have it r
"Should it ever have the honour to be admitted i
"ſuch good company, they will immediately, I kn
"determine, that it muſt be the work of ſome enth
"aſt or methodiſt, ſome beggar, or ſome madman.
"ſhall therefore beg leave to aſſure them, that the
"thor is very far removed from all theſe charact
"that he once perhaps believed as little as themſelv
"but having ſome leiſure and more curioſity, he
"ployed them both in reſolving a queſtion which ſe
"ed to him of ſome importance,—Whether Chriſti
"ty was really an impoſture founded on an abſurd,
"credible and obſolete fable, as many ſuppoſe it?
"whether it is, what it pretends to be, a revela
"communicated to mankind by the interpoſition
"ſupernatural power? On a candid inquiry, he
"found, that the firſt was an abſolute impoſſibility,
"that its pretenſions to the latter were founded on
"moſt ſolid grounds: In the further purſuit of his
"amination, he perceived, at every ſtep, new li
"ariſing, and ſome of the brighteſt from parts of it
"moſt obſcure, but productive of the cleareſt pro
"becauſe equally beyond the power of human art
"to invent, and human reaſon to diſcover. Theſe
"guments, which have convinced him of the di
"origin of this religion, he has here put together i
"clear and conciſe a manner as he was able, thin
"they might have the ſame effect upon others, and
"ing of opinion, that if there were a few more
"Chriſtians in the world, it would be beneficia
"themſelves, and by no means detrimental to
"public."

TO BE SOLD BY
LEVI HOLLINGSWORT

WEST-INDIA and PHILADELPHIA R
by the hogſhead,
MUSCOVADO SUGAR by the hogſhead and barr
MOLASSES in hogſheads and tierces,
COFFEE in baggs,
TEA by the cheſt,
RAISINS in keggs,
DEER SKINS in the hair,
BARR and ROD IRON,
IMPORTED STEEL,
VIRGINIA and MARYLAND TOBACCO,
INDIGO of the beſt quality,
PORK by the barrel,
SUPERFINE and COMMON FLOUR, and
INDIAN-CORN.

April 19, 1780.

TO BE SOLD *at Private S*

Or exhanged for a Houſe in this city.

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in Gl
wich townſhip, Glouceſter county, Weſt New
ſey, containing 111 acres of excellent land, on w
is a good dwelling houſe, and a young bearing orch
about four acres of cleared meadow and a confide
quantity more may be made, about 20 acres of th
land cleared and under good fence, the land is well
bered with Oak and Pine fit for ſawing, ſome C
ſwamp, and an excellent ſtream of water running
the houſe: This place will probably become very
able, a Glaſs houſe having lately been erected wit
mile of it, it is convenient to ſeveral ſaw and griſt-m
and within about 6 miles of a good and public lan
on Mantua creek: The place is about 20 Miles from
city, and 16 from the town of Glouceſter. Inqui
the Printer.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY yeſterday from the ſubſcriber i
Townſhip of Whitemarſh, in the county of P
delphia, an apprentice lad named Andrew Knou
teen years of age, of a fair complexion, wore a b
upper jacket, a ſtriped linſey jacket made with the ſl
acroſs, and linſey breeches. Whoever takes u
ſaid lad, and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his
ter may have him again, ſhall receive the above re
paid by, PETER STREPE

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbi
harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

H A G U E, November 2[illegible].

JOSEPH YORKE, Ambaſſador Extraordi-ry and Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, ted, the day before yeſterday, another memorial r High Mightineſſes, ſignifying the ſurpriſe of the nis maſter at their ſilence in regard to a former me-, which he had had the honour to preſent to their Mightineſſes upwards of four months ago, claiming ccours ſtipulated by treaties, &c. and requiring a pre-d immediate anſwer, which his Majeſty hoped, the equity of their High Mightineſſes, would be mable to treaties, and to the ſentiments of friend-hich he had always entertained towards the republic.

is, Dec 17. We are very impatient here to ſee the d'Eſtaing who is expected this evening at Verſailles. given out, that his Majeſty expreſſes ſo great a deſire that General, that he has ſent a carriage to meet him road, for diſpatch, and for the greater convenien-the wounds he received in America are worſe than firſt reported, ſince he has been obliged to make crutches.

e count d'Eſtaing, it is ſaid wrote from Breſt to M. rtine to deſire he would aſk of the King his leave to his feet, to thank his Majeſty for the confidence he ouchſafed to honour him with. At my feet, replied Monarch! Oh no. It is in my arms that I will re-him.

n, Jan 4. The King at preſent enjoys perfect h, being recovered from a ſevere fit of the gout. On Year's day his Majeſty paſſed a definitive ſentence up-en councellers of juſtice detained in the affair of the r Arnold. One of theſe Judges is diſmiſſed, but k others are broke and condemned to a year's im-ment in the fortreſs of Spandau.

L O N D O N, December 11.

OUSE of COMMONS December 10.

r. Wood, the new member for Middleſex, preſented ition from the freeholders of that county, ſtating a laint againſt Lord North, for his improper and un-tutional interference in ſome of the late ſtages lead-o the election of a Knight of the Shire for Middle-

He ſaid it was a departure from the conſtitution in but more particularly ſo as the power now exerciſed e miniſter, intended originally for the preſervation of onſtitution, was perverted, and operated to the lodg-of a power *in him* that might be uſed, and he was free ly, had been often uſed, to the prejudice of that con-ion it was meant to protect and defend. After ſome ter ſhort explanations, he moved for leave to bring bill, to enable members to vacate their ſeats, and of e to have an option what county, city, town, or bo-h, they might wiſh to repreſent, contingent on their ſs.

r. Wilkes ſeconded the motion; and after ſome lit-ebate, if the petition was ordered to lie on the table, leave was given to bring in the bill, and Mr. Wood, Bing, Mr. T. Townſhend, Mr. Wilkes, and ſome re, ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame.

r T. Buſtrell moved a reſolution, ſtating the con-tional rights of the freeholders and electors of Eng-in general, declaring, that no Lord of Parliament had ht to interfere in the election of members to ſerve in iament.

r. Wilkes (Chamberlain of London) then roſe, and he had in his hand a letter ſigned "Chandois," mmending Sir Richard Worſley as a fit and proper on to repreſent the county of Southampton in Parlia-t, and deſiring the *ſupport* of the freeholder to whom as addreſſed to the candidate ſo recommended.

r. Wilkes would have had the Duke's letter referred e committee of privileges, but there being no perſon ready to prove the hand writing, it could not be re-ed by the Houſe. To obviate the difficulty, however, Speaker adviſed Mr. Wilkes to make his complaint, ſign it; then move, that it be referred to the commit-of privileges, where the letter might be proved and en in evidence. Mr. Wilkes accordingly moved as ows:

Complaint being made, that the Duke of Chandois, eer of Parliament, and Lord Lieutenant of the county outhampton, had ſigned a letter with his own hand, pecting the enſuing election for the ſaid county, thereby erning himſelf in the ſaid election, is a breach of the vileges of this houſe, and an infringement of the liber-and privileges of the commons of Great Britain."

he motion was carried without a diſſentient voice.

Mr. Wilkes then moved that a call of the Houſe be e on the firſt of February; and intimated that he uld then move for an enquiry into the cauſe of our pre-t humiliation and diſtreſs.

The Commons have voted the navy and army eſtimates the current year. Eighty five thouſand men, includ-18,779 marines, are granted for the ſea ſervice, and a not exceeding 41. per man per month, for their main-ance. On this great queſtion we are ſorry to ſay, that of the Lords of the Admiralty gave no more encou-ement to the nation, than by ſaying, that he had no ſon to think the navy would be inferior next year to at it was the laſt; a hope ſo forlorn and melancholy, it it cannot chear the moſt dejected heart. No leſs an 178,950 men are voted for the army, at the enor-ous ſum of 4,110,600 and odd pounds; of which no s than 70,000 men have been maintained in perfect in-tivity for two campaigns, although miniſters ſtate the bel army to conſiſt of only 8000 men; and when Par-ment demands to know if the war is to be proſecuted herwiſe than by defence, the only anſwer they receive is, at it is not to be abandoned, but they know not to hat extent it is to be purſued.

Thurſday laſt the Right Hon. Walter Huſſey Burgh, s Majeſty's Prime Serjeant at Law in Ireland, reſigned s gown to the Chief Governor of that kingdom.

Wedneſday the Jamaica merchants waited on Lord Sand-ich with their memorial, praying a naval force for the otection of that iſland, and ſetting forth the dangerous d alarming ſituation it was now in for want of that rce; when he was pleaſed to inform them, that every ep to ſecure their property in that part ſhould immedi-ly be taken. They remonſtrated on him with the neceſſity ſtrong convoys coming with the trade through the ulph, and likewiſe ſhewed him a liſt of nine ſhips which re taken off the banks of Newfoundland, merely for nt of a proper convoy; all of which he aſſured them uld be ſtrictly attended to.

Petitions are preparing in Norfolk, Suffolk, Eſſex, and Suſſex, to be ſigned by the freeholders, praying the attention of Parliament to the alarming ſituation of the whole landed intereſt, from the ruin of an amazing number of farmers, owing to the prices of all the earth's products being lower than they have been before for thirty years, while poor rates are higher than ever, and the prices of labour riſing, from the great demand of the government for men.

The London papers ſay, that "Yeſterday the Right Honourable the Marquis of Rockingham was cloſetted with the King at St. James's, for above an hour, it being his only appearance at Court for ſeveral months."

Dec 14. The King ſeeing Mr. Rigby at the levee a few days ago, ſaid to him in one of thoſe moments of roy-al mirth, which never fail to enliven the circle, "Well, Mr. Rigby, as you are a monied man, you may have eſtates now for nothing." His Majeſty laughed exceed-ingly.

A PROCLAMATION for a GENERAL FAST.

GEORGE R.

WE, taking into our moſt ſerious conſideration the juſt and neceſſary hoſtilities in which we are engaged, and the unnatural rebellion carrying on in ſome of our provinces and colonies in North America, and putting our truſt in Almighty God, that he will vouchſafe a ſpecial bleſſing on our arms both by ſea and land, have reſolved, and do, by and with the advice of our privy council, hereby command, That a public faſt and humiliation be obſerved throughout that part of our Kingdom of Great Britain called England, our dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, upon Friday the 4th day of February next; that ſo both we and our people may humble ourſelves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our ſins; and may, in the moſt devout and ſolemn manner, ſend up our prayers and ſupplications to the Divine Majeſty, for adverting thoſe heavy judgments which our manifold ſins and provocations have moſt juſtly deſerved, and imploring his bleſſing and aſſiſtance on our arms, and for reſtoring and perpetuating peace, ſafety, and proſperity to us and our Kingdoms: And we do ſtrictly charge and command, That the ſaid public faſt be reverently and devoutly obſerved by all our loving ſubjects in England, our dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his warth and indignation; and upon pain of ſuch puniſhment as we may juſtly inflict on all ſuch as contemn and neglect the performance of ſo religious and neceſſary a duty.

And for the better and more orderly ſolemnizing the ſame, we have given directions to the moſt Rev. the Archbiſhops, and the Right Rev. the Biſhops of England, to compoſe a form of prayer ſuitable to this occaſion, to be uſed in all Churches, Chapels, and places of public worſhip, and to take care the ſame be timely diſperſed throughout their reſpective dioceſes.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 13th of Dec. 1779, in the twentieth year of our reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

January 22. It is now a common bett that the Britiſh flag was flying on the fortifications at Charleſtown on the 10th day of this month.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, dated January 16.

"This morning a cutter arrived here from the Weſtward; as ſoon as ſhe arrived in the ſound, the boat was hoiſted out, and the Lieutenant of her went immediately for Hamoaze, and waited on the Admiral, and in leſs than an hour ſet off for London. There are various conjectures here concerning the news he has brought. He was ſtationed off Breſt. A friend, who is very intimate with the Commiſſioner, ſays, that he hinted to him that the Lieutenant had ſeen a large fleet of men of war and tranſports come out of Breſt water, and when they were clear of land ſtear due Weſt."

Extract of a letter from Harwich, dated January 19.

"This afternoon a meſſenger from Sir Joſeph Yorke at the Hague, landed here from a Dutch fiſhing boat, and as ſoon as horſes could be got ready, ſet off for London. It is not uſual but on very extraordinary matters for the meſſengers to come any farther than Helvoetſluy's, where the Captain of the Packet takes charge of the diſpatches, and when they arrive here they are ſent expreſs to the Secretary of State."

His Majeſty who had always the higheſt opinion for Capt. Cook, ſhed tears when Lord Sandwich informed him of his death, and directly ordered a penſion of 300l. a year for his widow.

Yeſterday the King's proclamition, ſetting forth, that for the future all foreign ſhips taken carrying to and aſſiſting the enemies of Great-Britain with warlike ſtores or goods of any kind, ſhould be deemed legal prizes, and the ſhip or ſhips and cargoes, ſhould be ſold for the benefit of thoſe who took them, was read at the Royal Exchange Gate, by Mr. Biſhop the common cryer, aſſiſted by the proper officers. They were afterwards ſtuck up about the Royal Exchange.

The loſs of the Engliſh forts on the Miſſiſſipi river, will, in all probability, be followed by that of the neighbouring ſettlements at Mobile and Penſacola, the eſtabliſhment of which has coſt ſo much money and trouble to Great-Britain, and gratify the jealous wiſh the Court of Spain has entertained, ever ſince the laſt war, of driving the Engliſh out of every ſettlement in the gulph of Mexico. The revolted Americans will, however, receive more advantage from this circumſtance, as things now ſtand, than any other people. Strong detachments of troops have been, ever ſince the breaking out of the American war, ſent up the Miſſiſſipi by England, who landing on the Eaſtern ſhore of the river, have made inroads and predatory incurſions on the back ſettlements of Georgia, and the Carolinas, and fomented a diſaffection to Congreſs among the Indians and Scotch planters in thoſe parts, in ſuch a manner as to oblige Congreſs to ſtation large bodies of troops on theſe frontiers, by which means their army on the coaſt has been conſiderably weakened. It is ſtrange, that our Miniſtry did not prevent the Spaniards from making this attempt, as we find that ſo early as July laſt, the ſhooner Roebuck was diſpached from Penſacola to England, where ſhe arrived after a ſhort paſſage, with an expreſs to Lord George Germaine, adviſing the intention of Spain againſt the Miſſiſſipi. A gentleman, who came paſſenger in this ſchooner, is now here, from whom we had the above particulars.

January 24. Lord Hillſborough has written over expreſſly to Lord Buckingham, that it is the determination of his Majeſty's Miniſters, that embargoes ſhall no more be laid on the Iriſh proviſion trade.

Directions are ſent over to Lord Buckingham, to take every means poſſible for carrying a bill for permitting the Papiſts the uſe of arms, thro' the Iriſh Parliament.

Patents are preparing to create the Earls of Shannon, Tyrone and Ely, Dukes, and for advancing ſix other Earls of Ireland to be Marquiſſes, ſix Viſcounts to be Earls, twelve Barons to be Viſcounts, and eight Commoners to be Barons.

A report has been circulated with great confidence, though we hope without foundation, that the Spaniſh ſhips lately taken by Sir George Rodney, have been retaken in the channel, by the French fleet, and carried into Breſt.

There has not been ſo many meſſengers between the Hague and London for many years paſt, as for the laſt three weeks, from whence it is concluded that ſomething very particular is in agitation.

C O R K, Jan. 31, 1780.

*** The Mayor requeſts that the Freemen at large, will meet him at the Guild hall, on Tueſday, the firſt day of Februrry next, at twelve o'clock, on particular buſineſs.

Laſt Friday night, about ten o'clock, a party of each of the two regiments in garriſon here, marched from this city to Kilruſh, near 18 miles from this city, to take poſſeſſion of an eſtate, the property of Mr. ——— Fitzgerald, which was by force of arms kept from him by one Bible. The party of the army conſiſting of about 60 men attacked the Manſion houſe with a ſix-pounder, and after a few ſhots they made a large breach in the houſe and killed one of the people therein. The party in the houſe fired a number of ſhots by which they wounded five of the army, two of them dangeronſly. When they entered the houſe they found proviſions ſufficient to laſt them ſix months. The party in the houſe conſiſted of Robert Bible, Charles Carthy, Dennis Carthy, Thomas Bowler, William Walſh, Patrick Long, Richard Power, Lawrence Harney and John Brien. The army returned on Sunday afternoon and brought with them the above priſoners whom they lodged in the county goal.

D U B L I N, February 10.

To-morrow the Houſe of Commons of Ireland reſume their deliberations. The eyes of this kingdom and of Great-Britain, nay of all Europe are now upon them, highly intereſted on the ſequel of proceedings begun with ſuch decided ſpirit of liberty and patriotiſm, as to become the theme of modern politics, and muſt in future times form one of the moſt conſpicuous pages in ſtory, if the patriotic flame in our ſenate be not like that of the meteor, whoſe inſtant brightneſs dazzles, yet whoſe beam for want of duration has neither warmth nor vigour. The monſter of uſurped dominion has been ſtunned by the firſt blow ſucceeding ſtrokes muſt put an eternal period to its exiſtence.

The attempt made yeſterday by Adminiſtration in the Houſe of Commons, was of ſuch a nature, that while it reflected in the groſſeſt manner, on the underſtanding of that auguſt aſſembly, exhibited a ſcene of the ſh lloweſt politics, that ever diſgraced the Councils of this or any other country. Our Iriſh financier with all that ſpecious ſhew or collected gravity, which characteriſes him, roſe to acquaint the Houſe, of the neceſſity there was to open the Committee of Supply, to give operation to the Tanner Laws, by originating and reviving Money bills. Was there a Member in the Houſe who heard him, is there a man in the kingdom, who ſhall hear it, ſo ſtupid, as not to ſee through the flimſy ſcheme, under pretence of commercial regulations, the great object of government, the Money-bills were to be paſſed, and then adieu to the ſcheme of National retrenchment, the Iriſh Declaratory Act, the Bill of Rights, the repeal of Poyning's Law, &c. &c. A prorogation cuts off the ſeſſion. "So much for Buckingham."

Thomas Winder, Eſq; Collector of Cork Exciſe, is appointed Secretary to the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Revenue, in the room of Sackville Hamilton, Eſq.

And the Hon. James Lyſaght, Eſq; is appointed to ſucceed Thomas Winder, Eſq; in the collection of Cork Exciſe.

The merchants and traders in Belfaſt have, in their very excellent letter to our different Members, moſt ſeaſonably taken the lead in this important buſineſs, of furniſhing the Legiſlature with ſuch hints and obſervations, as may tend to promote the national welfare, particularly reſpecting ſugars, and equalizing the duties, &c. The ſeveral articles in the letter, will meet peculiar attention of our ſenitors, for, unleſs the refining of our own ſugars be properly ſecured, raw ſugars cannot be imported to advantage, conſequently a Free Trade, in this reſpect, will be but a name. The truly uſeful obſervations, in the letter alluded to, are not local and confined, but nobly extenſive, and deſigned for promoting the whole mercantile intereſt. It is hoped our merchants and traders in either parts, will, with the ſame accuracy and preciſion, lay their ſentiment before our Repreſentatives. Thoſe in the metropolis, ought to be among the foremoſt in this moſt neceſſary work. The field is large, and almoſt every article of commerce, with the appertaining duties, bounties, and drawbacks, &c. will require a ſuitable inveſtigation. To give us equal advantages with Britiſh traders, our ſituation, circumſtances, and ſeveral diſadvantages, (which will appear on a compariſon) muſt be duly conſidered.—On this, the moſt important conſequences may depend.

Should the public exeſutioner proceed on Saturday next to burn the Act paſſed in the 6th of George I. declaring a right in the Britiſh Parliament to bind Ireland in all caſes whatſoever, as voted by the Pimlico Parliament in their late meeting on the 5th current, which it is moſt ſincerely hoped he will, do it as thought, that a greater concourſe of people never aſſembled at one time in College Green than would be on that occaſion, to convince the Repreſentatives of people in Parliament, and the Britiſh Miniſtry, of the abhorrence and deteſtation in which ſuch an aſſumed power in the Parliament of England is held, and that a continuation of ſuch claim may bring on a *ſecial*——

PARLIAMENTARY TRANSACTIONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wedneſday, February 9.

The Houſe met, purſuant to adjournment. Mr. Chapman preſented according to order, heads of a bill for the relief of inſolvent debtors.

The Recorder moved for leave to bring in heads of a

bill for a Habeas Corpus. Leave was granted accordingly.

Mr. Forbes presented heads of a bill to make the Judges commissions *Quamdiu se bene gesserint.*

Sir Richard Johnson moved, that the call of the House, which was ordered for Monday next, be adjourned to Wednesday following, as he on that day proposed moving the House for leave to bring in heads of a bill for the repeal of the Act passed in the reign of King Henry the Seventh, in this kingdom, which enacts, "That all bills to be transmitted from this kingdom, shall be drawn and certified by the Privy Council, commonly called Poyning's Law." The call was accordingly adjourned.

Mr. Forster rose, and after many pertinent observations on the necessity there was as soon as possible, to give the extensions our trade had received the fullest operation, by taking off the present duties on some articles, and laying some upon others, moved that the Committee of Supply be opened to-morrow.

Mr. Grattan asked whether this Committee of Supply was a general one, including the grants or money bills for eighteen months.

Mr. Forster said it was intended that the whole business of the money-bills should be gone through.

Mr. Grattan said, that since that was the case, he must oppose the motion, as it was impossible to finish this business before the assizes would commence, when of course a great number of the Members, and those not the most inconsiderable part, would be necessitated to leave town; that at this time it was absolutely necessary the sense of the people should be known, before new grants to the Crown were made; and when they were to be made, it required the utmost solemnity of consideration. A long recess had past, and then an adjournment since the last grants; immediately at its expiration, the money-bills are again brought on; must nothing but money-bills be agitated in this House? The appearance, I confess, this day, is very alarming; Administration shew a concern for relieving our commercial grievances, but will give us no time to consider of our political ones, and seems fearful that we should enter upon them and redress them. Do they consider the spirit of the times, when every man is called upon, if he regards his country, to serve her to his utmost abilities, or spill his blood in its defence? The time for lukewarmness is no more; address cannot extinguish public spirit. A free trade, without constitutional freedom, is an abuse of words. Great constitutional matters require discussion: The repeal of Poyning's Law, and other great questions; and therefore it is absolutely necessary for the present to postpone entering into this Committee.

Mr. Foster again contended that it was the duty of Parliament to give operations to our trade. The duty, he said, on woolens for example, which now exhisted, would prevent their exportation; and was (added he) the business of assizes the only business of the nation, that all must stop for them?

Mr. Grattan said, that if the money bills were to be discussed during assizes, it would be only by part of the House, who were not the sense of the Commons. And was the passing of the money bills for 18 months a matter of such haste, that it could not be delayed one?

Mr. Dennis Daly declared he agreed, in part, with both the gentlemen who had spoken on the occasion; he thought they could not, too soon, give the new extension of trade operation, but, as to the including the general money-bills in the present motion, it was unprecedented and inexpedient, to give into the supply during the assizes, when it must be deliberated in a thin House.

Mr. Connoly seconded Mr. Forster's motion, in doing which, he only spoke on the expediency of going into the supply as a commercial regulation; but he, Sir Lucious O'Brien, and Mr. Mason, who all spoke on the same side, seemed to have forgot, that a general money-bill was included in the motion.

Sir Henry Cavendish declared against the motion, as it went farther than commercial regulations.

Mr. Dennis Daly asked the gentlemen on the other side of the House, if they meant that this Committee should sit during the assizes, or adjourn?

Mr. Forster answered, that by a diligent attendance of the Members, the business might be over before the assizes should commence.

The Attorney-General said, shall we, while the Parliament of England are expediting the Irish business as fast as decency will permit, protract our part of it here?

Mr. Forbes asked, if they intended to ascertain the quantum of the supplies to be raised? and observed, that it would sound odly to the people of England, if we, who, a few days or weeks ago, declared our distresses, should now be in such haste to grant supplies, without ever considering our abilities to furnish them.

Mr. Metge said he had no objection to the Committee of Supply opening in part, that is to say, for the commercial regulations.

Mr. George Ogle declared against the motion.

Mr. Burke, after asking if the Committee would stop during the assizes, declared also against it.

Mr. Dennis Daly said, he felt himself in a strange situation; he was really much disappointed; for, it was his intention to support an Administration, the Members of which he respected; but now, he feared, it was impossible for him to do it, as what had fallen out this day had just given grounds for strong suspicion.

Mr. Forster then withdrew a short while with Mr. Daly, and, on returning, waved his motion in part, by confining it to a Committee of Supply on commercial regulations only.

The motion was then put, and passed unanimously.

Sir William Osborne asked the gentleman in the confidence of Government, Had every restriction on the trade of this kingdom been taken off? No answer being made, he said, there still existed some very material ones; the Glass-Act, particularly, had been but partially repealed, and what had been done in respect to it, was an infidious imposition on this nation; he therefore gave notice to the House, that he should, on the day appointed for the call, deliver his sentiments on this subject.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

IRISH OPINIONS.

THAT a Revolution when necessary, ought to be effected.

That resistance to evil kings and governors but truly constitutional, and the indispensible duty of free subjects.

That the executive powers of Government ought ever to be under the controul of legislative supremacy; and triennial parliaments restored.

That all our Volunteers ought to be free and independent in their principles.

That, in the present crisis, committees of correspondency should be every where established, for the regulation of the different corps, and, the more effectually to obtain the great national objects now in view.

That the future addresses of Irishmen [in spite of his Excellency and company] ought to express the fullest determination, "to support constitutional rights, and the freedom and independency of Ireland."

That his Majesty, being King of Great Britain and Ireland, should, with his whole Court and household, wear, English, Irish, and Scots manufactures, week about.

That he ought to visit his Irish before his German dominions.

That if his right political eye be still shut, America will probably open it.

That Whiggism is unfashionable at Court. That reformation and improvements in church and state are greatly wanting.

That tythes ought to be properly regulated, and the mode of collecting them altered.

That a free press is the paliadium of liberty.

That a fast-day, without a good cause, is solemn mockery, and a religious farce, acted by parsons.

That Sinecure Officers are public nuisances, and enemies to Irish prosperity.

That we have several time-serving scoundrels in both Houses, who would sell their country for a mess of pottage.

That his Excellency made just and friendly representations respecting the state of Ireland; but that we would have had a free trade without them.

That virtuous confederacies and resolutions ought to take place at the ensuing assizes

That Lord Shannon is not fit to command True Blue and Enniskillen corps.

That liberty is the birth-right of all mankind; and that all tyrants ought to be deposed and punished.

That Lord Clanricard's answer to the volunteers under his command, is the law and the prophets, in Irish politics.

The best cure for the *King's evil*, is the people.

That certain parts, of a late prelatical Form of Prayer, ought to be burned by the hands of the common hangman.

In a Parliament held the 5th of February, 1780.—present the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of PIMLICO.

RESOLVED nem. con. that a certain Pamphlet published in Great-Britain, entitled, an Act made in the sixth year of George the first, asserting a right to bind Ireland in all cases whatsoever (that of taxation not even excepted) is a false and seditious libel, highly reflecting on the independence of the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland.

Resolved, nem. con. that the said seditious libel be ignominiously burned by the hands of the common hangman, who is hereby ordered to make use of the same ceremony that was observed in London, with respect to Mr. Molyneaux's case of Ireland.

Resolved, that Saturday, 12th February, be the day appointed for said execution, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon in College Green

Resolved, that circular letters be written by the speaker to the magistrates of the several cities, towns and boroughs of this kingdom, to have some ceremony observed.

PADDY IRELAND, Cler. Dom. Com.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.

Extracts from letters taken in the prize ship Needham, from Jamaica to New-York. William Ried to James Robinson, December 5, 1779.

I note your observations on the progress of the American war. It confirms me in the opinion that we need never court on returning to Virginia.

From William Ried to the same, January 22, 1780.

From Count D'Estaing's defeat in Georgia, and his disaster afterwards, and our equality in the channel, I hope affairs will be brought to a happy crisis in all this year. A peace with France and Spain, and their ports shut to the Americans, is what I think not impracticable, and will do the business.

Humphrey Taylor to James Stewart, of the ship Elderslely, at New-York, dated January 23, 1780.

Some time ago there was a small expedition to the Spanish main, which was successful, and enriched the principals among the captors, but as usual, there has been quarrels and heart-burnings between the Governor and admiral about the division of the spoil. There is another preparing and almost ready, which I hope will be equally advantageous at last, now and then some prizes are brought in here, but no great number and in general of small value; tho' the Salisbury carried in a rich one two days before our arrival (the 10th instant). She was a 64 gun ship, built for the merchants, but had only 50 guns. She was loaded with cannon and stores of various kinds, and engaged the Salisbury between two and three hours in the night.

Robert M'Murdo to Alexander Forleath, dated 21st January, 1780.

There is nothing new but what you'll see in the papers, except a cursed foolish dispute, between the two (block) heads of our civil and naval powers here, about the spoils of fort OMOA, and the cargoes of the Register ships—most hartily do I wish, that some stout fellow would take and knock them together for an hour and an half. Indeed if they were both in one, they would not make one good ——.

IN COUNCIL,
Philadelphia, Tuesday, April 18, 1780.

THIS Board taking into consideration the frequent desertions from the Continental army, and having just reason to believe, that many of the deserters are received and entertained on board letters of marque and other private vessels of war, sailing from this port.

Resolved, That the owners and masters of such v[essels] be requested and directed to discourage a practice [dangerous and detrimental to the public good; that th[ey] give all due encouragement and support to officers of t[he] army in descrying and detecting deserters: And it is pa[r]ticularly recommended to the merchants, owners of v[es]sels and all Agents not to pay any prize-money to a[ny] deserter, or to any person justly suspected to be such, u[n]til inquiry can be made into the case.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

†§† The CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY w[ill] meet this evening in the State-House, when a question [of] considerable importance will be debated.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house in the city Philadelphia, on Tuesday the ninth day of May ne[xt] at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try t[he] truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John D[oe] (*qui tam*, &c.) against the ship or vessel called t[he] Neethe m, lately commanded by Joseph M'Meak[in] burthen about 200 tons, with her tackle, apparel a[nd] cargo, To the end that the owner or owners, or a[ny] person concerned therein, may appear and shew cau[se] if any they have, why the same should not be condem[n]ed according to the prayer of the said bill.

April 17. *By order of the Judge,*
ANDREW ROBESON, Reg[r].

Just Published and to be Sold by
FRANCIS BAILEY, Printe[r]
In Market-street a little above the Meal-Market,
And by Dr. SPARHAWK, in Second-street, a few doors below the Quaker Meeting.

A FIFTH ESSAY on FREE TRADE a[nd] FINANCE, humbly offered to the consider[a]tion of the public, by a Citizen of Philadelphia.

As this Essay presents to view the state of our pub[lic] affairs, and points out the public dangers, difficulty, and errors, and also the remedies, and means of safe[ty] which are clearly in our power, and contain sun[dry] Strictures on the important Act of Congress, of t[he] 18th of March last, respecting our currency, it is v[ery] manifest that the whole subject of it, is of the most [in]teresting concern to every American.

To be SOLD at Vendue,

On Saturday the 22d day of April, at WILLIAM COO[PER]'s Ferry, in the State of New-Jersey, at ten o'clo[ck] in the forenoon.

WILL consist of a large and general assortment [of] ladies and gentlemans best quilted saddles, [a] neat assortment of chair harnessing, waggon and c[art] gears, collars, blindhalters, an assortment of all kin[ds] of bridles, an assortment of chair harness compleat; a neat phaeton and harness and sulkey, and a variety [of] other goods too tedious to mention.

Likewise to be sold at John Ross's Vendue Store, [in] Front-street, Philadelphia, an assortment of china, [and] glass ware in compleat setts, bed-ticking, a few pair[s] boots, shoes, women's stuff shoes, sett shoe buckles, [fea]ther beds, beding, silk gowns, satin cloaks, bonnets, two clocks in good order, looking glasses, linens, [a] checks, two flutes, silver mounted swords; a variety [of] the above articles advertized for Vendue, will be sold [at] private sale at said store, such as a neat sulkey, phaeton, saddles, waggon and cart gears, collars and chair harnessing.

Lost last December in Fourth-street, a double bill leather Pocket Book, containing a 30 dollar bill of the emissions of May or April called out of circulation, a States Lottery Ticket, marked with Edith Kende[r]'s name on it, and sundry papers; a reward of one hun[dred] dollars will be given upon delivering it.

N. B. Those who please to favour him with the[ir] commands, will oblige their humble servant,

JOHN ROSS.

Kingsessing, April 13, 1780.

The Noted Horse GOLDEN FARMER,
The property of Mr. JOHN HUTCHINSON, at Tre[nton]
in Morris county, East Jersey,

WILL cover the ensuing season at Mr. THOMAS LAYCOCK's in Kingsessing, seven miles fr[om] Philadelphia, four from the Middle Ferry upon Schu[yl]kill, and two from Darby. Golden Farmer, is now [in] ing eight years old, was imported from Great-Brit[ain] in 1774, is full sixteen hands high, free from all b[lem]ishes, a good bay well marked; and for shape, streng[th] and action, is superior to any Horse on the Contin[ent]. It is needless to say more, as he is so well known, [and] his Colts have proved his perfections. Golden Far[mer] will go to Mares at Three Guineas the season, and [a] Dollar to the Groom, to be paid in gold or silver, w[hen] the Mares are covered, or before taken away.

GOOD GRASS for Mares, and proper attend[a]nce. One silver dollar per week.

Philadelphia, April 3, 178[illegible].

WHEREAS the Eſtates of John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur, and Andrew Elliot, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and veſted to the uſe of this State, We, the Subſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the intereſts and eſtates of the ſaid John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur, and Andrew Elliot, in the following tracts and parcels of land, viz. No. 1. one lot in Spring Garden, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front on Vine-ſtreet 100 feet, and 140 feet deep, with two brick tenements on the ſame ſtreet, and two frame tenements back; No. 2. a brick tenement and lot of ground on Fourth-ſtreet, continued northward on Hickory lane, containing about five acres; late of John Parrock. No. 1. a tract of land in East Northern Liberties, containing about 7 acres, on Point no Point road, with ſixteen acres of marſh meadow, two brick tenements and other improvements thereon; No. 2. one lot in Kinſington on Greenwood lane, containing about 3 acres; No. 3. a lot near Frankford road, containing about 1 1-4 acres; late of Samuel Shoemaker. A tract of land in Blockley Township, containing about fifty-ſix acres, with improvements, ſituate on the river Schuylkill; late of John Butcher. Peter Arthur, one lot in Southwark, fronting on Plumb ſtreet fifteen feet, and in depth 90 feet. Andrew Elliot, No. 1. about 8 acres of meadow, on Gloucester Point road; No. 2. a tract or piece of land on the Lower Ferry road, of about 35 acres; No. 3. a tract or piece of land in the Northern Liberties, on the Ridge road of about 40 acres; No. 4 a lot of about 2 1-2 acres, part adjoining the former. The above late belonging to Andrew Elliot and wife. All which will be ſold at the Court-Houſe, at Philadelphia, on the fifth day of May next, the ſales to continue from day to day, until the whole be ſold.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, to wit, One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one-fourth of the purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month after ſale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-houſe on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment; and in like manner on the thirtieth day after the ſale, to receive the laſt payment. After which no purchaſe-money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,] Agents for
WILLIAM M'MULLIN.] P. county.

The ſale to begin at ten o'clock.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1780.

THE Honorable Aſſembly of the State of Pennſylvania, having appointed us, the ſubſcribers, AUDITORS, with full power to collect, audit, liquidate, adjuſt and ſettle the accounts of the late Committee of Safety and of the Council of Safety; the accounts of the late Navy Board and Board of War, of Pennſylvania; and alſo the accounts of all perſons who have been or may be intruſted with, or have or may become poſſeſſed of the monies, goods or effects of this Commonwealth, (except the ſettlement of the accounts of the State Treaſurer, the General Loan-Office, Light Houſe rates, duties on ſlaves, Collectors of Exciſe, Province Iſland and other public eſtates, County Commiſſioners and Treaſurers, and the incidental charges of the Houſe of General Aſſembly) We therefore require all perſons who may have accounts unſettled, or who may have received monies, goods or effects of this Commonwealth, (except as before excepted) that they immediately produce their accounts and vouchers, in order that a ſpeedy ſettlement may be made, and the monies due paid into the Treaſury of this State. Thoſe who neglect or refuſe complying with this notice, may be aſſured that the moſt effectual methods will be taken to compel them thereto: As the Auditors are now ſitting in this city, they expect the accounts unſettled in the city and county of Philadelphia, the counties of Cheſter and Bucks, will be brought in immediately.

JOSEPH DEAN,
JOHN PURVIANCE,
SAMUEL MILES.

N. B. The Auditors Office is kept in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1780.

THE annual election of Directors and a Treaſurer, of the Library Company of Philadelphia, for the year enſuing, will be held at the Liberary Appartments in Carpenters Hall, on Monday the firſt day of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Treaſurer will attend to receive the annual payments, and the ſhares of thoſe Members who are in arrear, will certainly be forfeited agreeable to the law of the company, unleſs they pay off their arrearages on or before that day.

By the Board of Directors,
ANDREW ROBESON, Sec'ry.

THE NOTED TAVERN the Sign of the BUCK, in the Townſhip of Moyamenſing on the FIVE MILE ROAD, formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Muſhet, is now kept by the ſubſcriber, who has laid in a ſtock of materials, and is determined to exert himſelf to the utmoſt, to give ſatisfaction to all Gentlemen and Ladies who may favour him with their cuſtom.

April 14. WILLIAM DAVISON.

Philadelphia, March 27, 1780.

THE Committee appointed by the Philoſophical Society, to make and collect obſervations on the effects of the ſevere and long continued cold of laſt winter, requeſt the curious in every part of the Continent, to communicate to them ſuch remarks as they have already made, or may hereafter make on this ſubject, particularly ſuch as may properly come under the following heads:

Firſt, Meteorological obſervations, accurately made with good inſtruments.

Secondly, The effects of the cold on the earth and waters; ſuch as the depth of earth frozen, the thickneſs of ice, &c. together with ſuch remarkable circumſtances, as may attend either freezing or thawing. Alſo its effects on ſpirituous, vinous and other liquors.

Thirdly, The effects of the cold, during and after the winter on animals, birds, reptiles, inſects and their chryſalides.

Fourthly, The ſame on vegetables, diſtinguiſhing the indigenous from foreign, the ſpontaneous from the cultivated.

Fifthly, What diſeaſes prevailed moſt in the extreme cold weather, and after it.

Accurate obſervations made on former winters, remarkable for cold will be acceptable.

As the comparing together different climates and different ſeaſons is not a matter of mere ſpeculative curioſity, but real benefits may be derived to mankind, by improving this branch of natural knowledge, the Committee promiſe themſelves the aſſiſtance of the ingenious, whether Members of the Society or otherwiſe, in their endeavours to unite in one common ſtock many valuable fragments of Philoſophy, which muſt otherwiſe periſh with individuals.

The Committee do not propoſe to make their report before the cloſe of next ſummer. In the mean time ſuch gentlemen as chuſe to favour the Society with their obſervations, will pleaſe to direct their letters to Col. Lewis Nicola, of Philadelphia.

[The Printers of News-papers on the Continent, are requeſted to give the foregoing a place in their reſpective Papers.]

TO BE SOLD,

A PIECE of GROUND, containing fifteen acres and twenty-one perches, with a large two ſtory brick tenement thereon, commonly known by the name of the CHAPEL, ſituate on the road leading from Frankford to the Old York Road, about four miles from this city, and one mile above the Riſing Sun. Enquire of the Printer.

WAS taken up on the 25th inſtant, at the ſign of the Bull's Head, in Strawberry alley, a little bay HORSE, with cart gears. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

BENJAMIN MYERS.

March 30, 1780.

WANTED,

In a family at a country town, ſome diſtance from Philadelphia,

A CAREFUL WOMAN, that would undertake to look after houſe-work, and take care of children. Such a perſon well recommended, will meet with good encouragement. Enquire of Iſaac Sidman, in Pearſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets.

N. B. A quantity of Loaf Sugar for ſale. Enquire as above.

TO BE SOLD BY
ALEXANDER FOSTER,
At his Store in Pine-ſtreet, between Front-ſtreet, and Delaware.

A FEW PIECES of yard wide, and 7-8 IRISH LINENS, a quantity of good double refined Sugar, and a few Bolts of Holland and Ravens Duck. All of which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms for Caſh only.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP,
(Bound or unbound)
ANY QUANTITY OF
DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOK,
Printed on fine ſtrong paper and a new type.

N. B. Thoſe who buy by the thouſand ſhall have a large allowance.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN WILCOCKS,

A Quantity of RIGGING compleatly fitted, viz.

THE lower maſt, top-maſt, and top-gallant-maſt ſhrouds, the back and breaſt-ſtays, and fore and aft-ſtays, with the following ſails, a foreſail, mainſail, mizen, fore-topſail, main-topſail, mizen-topſail, miſen ſtay ſail, main-topmaſt-ſtayſail, and jibb. All the above cordage and ſails are new, and ſuitable for a ſhip of 75 to 85 feet keel. Two new cables of about 9 to 10 inches. Sundry paints in kegs, Spaniſh brown dry and ground up with oil, and yellow-oaker, ſherry wines of excellent quality in pipes. Double refined ſugar, ſome dry goods conſiſting of a few pieces of cloths and ſhalloons, and a neat aſſortment of chintzes, and a few tons of bar-iron.

Trenton, April 8, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the LAWS of the laſt SITTING of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW-JERSEY are publiſhed, and ready to be delivered. ISAAC COLLINS.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

THE TRUSTEES of the COLLEGE of New-Jerſey, are requeſted to remember, that the ſtated Spring Meeting of the Board, is on Wednesday the 19th of this month, when it is hoped they will attend as matters of importance will be laid before them.

Princeton, April 4.

An aſſortment of DRUGGS and MEDICINES, of the firſt quality, to be SOLD, at reaſonable rates, by
SHARP DELANY,
At the corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets, amongſt which are,

Argent. Viv.	Prunell,
Calomel,	Rad. Jalap,
Camphor,	Ipecacoan,
Cantharides,	Rhubarb,
Cort. Peruv.	Spt. C. C.
Myrrh,	Vol. Arom,
Manna,	Reſin Jalap,
Sena,	Scammon,
Sal. Cathart,	Tart. Emet, &c. &c.
Sal. Ammon,	

A quantity of SWEET OIL, by the jar, gallon or leſſer quantity.

Goods Received, and Sold on Commiſſion,

AT the Store of the ſubſcriber, in a convenient part of the city, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, at the ſign of the Hand-ſaw, where all kind of goods are received, and ſold on the beſt terms for the owners. The cellars and ſtore-rooms are all dry and fit for the reception of any kind of goods. Any perſon having goods to diſpoſe of, either in town or country, ſuch as woolen or linen cloths, thread or yarn ſtockings, or any other articles in any branch, will meet with convenient room, and conſtant attendance will be given, by

JONATHAN ZANE.

Now on hand the following ARTICLES, viz. Logwood, Braziletto, Fuſtick, Ground Redwood, Ground Logwood, Glaſs of various ſizes, Copperas, Chalk, Powdered Spaniſh brown, Lump and Powder Antimony, American ſquare Bar and Bliſter Steel, Axe blades by the groce, Glew, Galls, Snuff in bottles, Scarf and Thread Buttons, Hair Sand and Indian-meal Sieves, Wheat and Rhean Sieves, Oat Riddles, Silk Line and Weights, Fiſh-Hooks and Lines, a ſmall aſſortment of Ironmongery, &c. &c. A pair of four foot French Burr Mill-Stones, iron bound.

Ready money and a good price for Horſetails.

March 20.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1780.

WHEREAS the following deſcribed Continental Loan-Office Certificates were remitted to Amſterdam by the Proprietor thereof, and of which his friend was there robbed, may arrive on this Continent for negociation, by which ſome innocent perſon may be deceived, and ſuffer; this public notice is given, that payment will not be made for any or either of them; and it is requeſted, ſhould any ſuch Certificates be preſented, that the perſon or perſons to whom ſuch preſentation ſhall be made, will inform the ſubſcriber. ANDREW PURVIANCE.

No. 1181, one in favor of John Carter, dated 22 October 1778, for 200 Dollars.

No. 2334, one in favor of Ephraim Blaine, dated April 2, 1778, for 400 Dollars.

No. 2216, one in favor of John Muis, dated December 28, 1778, for 200 Dollars.

No. 1433, one in favor of James Forbes, dated January 9, 1779, for 400 Dollars.

No. 2231, one in favor of Benjamin Harwood, dated January 8, 1779, for 200 Dollars.

No. 2454, one in favor of Thomas Buckingham, dated February 24, 1779, for 200 Dollars.

No. 1431, one in favor of Joſeph Williams, dated January 7, 1779, for 400 Dollars.

No. 2232, one in favor of Joſeph Dowſon, dated January 9, 1779, for 200 Dollars.

No. 1421, one in favor of George Mann, dated January 9, 1779, for 300 Dollars.

No. 1415, 1423, two in favor of Thomas Johnſon, dated December 28, 1778, one 300 the other 400 Dollars, 700 Dollars.

No. 1428, 1429, 1430, three in favor of Eaſtman and Neth, dated January 7, 1779, for 400 Dollars each, 1200 Dollars.

No. 300, one in favor of John Mitchell, dated July 25, 1778, for 1000 Dollars.

No. 6246, one in favor of John Mitchell, dated July 18, 1778, for 400 Dollars.

No. 9851, 9852, two in favor of John Sterit, dated March 5, 1779, for 400 Dollars each, 800 Dollars.

No. 7118, one in favor of Iſaac Moſes, dated February 12, 1779, for 300 Dollars.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by
STYNER AND CIST,
In Second-ſtreet, four doors above Race-ſtreet,

AN ORATION,

Delivered March 16, 1780, before the Patron, Viſitants, Preſidents and Members of the American Philoſophical Society held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge. By Timothy Matlack, Eſq; a Member of the ſaid Society, and Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennſylvania.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image

TUESDAY,] THE APRIL 25, 1780.

Pennsylvania Packet OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.]

By His EXCELLENCY
JOSEPH REED, Eſq;
Preſident, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congreſs of the United States of America, by their Reſolve of the Eleventh day of this inſtant, March, did recommend the following words:

"IT having pleaſed the righte us Governor of the World, for the puniſhment of our manifold offences, to permit the Sword of War ſtill to harraſs our Country, it becomes us to endeavour, by humbling ourſelves before Him, and turning from every evil way, to avert His anger and obtain his favour and bleſſing: It is therefore hereby recommended to the ſeveral States,

That WEDNESDAY the twenty-ſixth day of April next, be ſet apart and obſerved as a day of FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER, that we may with one heart and one voice implore the Sovereign Lord of Heaven and earth to remember mercy in his judgments;—to make us ſincerely penitent for our tranſgreſſions;—to prepare us for deliverance, and to remove the evils with which he hath been pleaſed to viſit us;—to baniſh vice and irreligion from among us, and eſtabliſh virtue and piety by his divine grace;—to bleſs all public Councils throughout the United States, giving them wiſdom, firmneſs and unanimity, and directing them to the beſt meaſures for the public good;—*to bleſs the Magiſtrates and people of every rank, and animate and unite the hearts of all to promote the intereſt of their Country*;—to bleſs the public defence, inſpiring all Commanders and Soldiers with magnanimity and perſeverance, and giving victory and ſucceſs to the military operations by ſea and land;—to bleſs the illuſtrious Sovereign, and the nation in alliance with theſe States, and all who intereſt themſelves in the ſupport of our rights and liberties;—to make that alliance of perpetual and extenſive uſefulneſs to thoſe immediately concerned, and mankind in general; to grant fruitful ſeaſons, and to bleſs our induſtry, trade and manufactures;—to bleſs all ſchools and ſeminaries of learning, and every means of inſtruction and education; to cauſe wars to ceaſe, and to eſtabliſh peace among the nations.

And it is further recommended, That ſervile labour and recreations be forbidden on the ſaid day."

WHEREFORE, as well in reſpect of the ſaid recommendation of Congreſs, as from a due ſenſe of the neceſſity of humbling ourſelves before the great Governor of the Univerſe, and imploring his protection and ſupport, WE do hereby earneſtly recommend to the good people of this Commonwealth, that the ſaid Wedneſday, the twenſixth day of April next, be ſet apart and obſerved as a day of Faſting, Humiliation and Prayer, according to the ſaid Reſolve.—And that they abſtain from all ſervile labour and recreation on the ſaid day.

GIVEN by order of the COUNCIL, under the Hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſquire, Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

JOSEPH REED,
Preſident.

ATTEST.
TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary.

BOSTON, April 3, 1780.

BY a gentleman from Head-Quarters we learn, that a Captain in the ſervice of GEORGE THE THIRD, that patron of robbers, murderers and plunderers, came from Long-Iſland to enliſt a number of men of the ſame complexion with himſelf, for the term of eight months, to engage in a robbing ſervice; having procured 12 or 14 men for that purpoſe, they entered the houſe of an innholder in Waterbury in Connecticut, and finding the landlord not at home, they bound two women in the houſe by the hands, and plundered the houſe of all the money, furniture and effects they could carry off. Their infamous conduct being ſoon diſcovered, a number of the inhabitants ſeeing them croſs over to Long Iſland, and being well armed, purſued them to the houſe where they went, ſurrounded them while they were drinking and carouſing; One of them perceiving they were taken, made his eſcape out of a chamber window; the reſt to the number of 12 were taken with all their plunder and effects, and brought to Connecticut, where they are now confined in Litchfield goal, and will undoubtedly be promoted to the dignified title of Knights of the Halter, without the benefit of pleading his Majeſty's pardon.

Many ſpeculators in town and country are daily raiſing falſe reports in order to enhance the prices of the commodities they have on hand for ſale. Hence aroſe a report that two or three ſkirmiſhes had lately been in the Jerſies, and that a large fleet of the enemy were ſeen the laſt week to paſs the ſound, bound Eaſtward. The public in general would do well not to give credence to ſuch reports till authenticated.

April 6. Tueſday laſt arrived at Salem, Capt. Ephraim Emerton, in the Saratoga from the Havannah, who informs, that he left that place the 10th of March; that on the 7th, 4 Spaniſh men of war and 4 frigates, with 40 ſail of tranſports, having about 5000 troops on board, ſailed on an expedition to Penſacola.

April 10. A gentleman who left Falmouth laſt Saturday 7-night, and arrived here on Thurſday, informs that a detachment of the enemy from Penobſcot had advanced as far as Georges. Their ſhips have drove ſeveral veſſels a ſhore at the Eaſtward.

The Saratoga, Capt. Emerton, arrived at Salem laſt Tueſday from Port-au-Prince, but laſt from the Havannah which place he left the 10th of March; having ſprang aleak off that port, he put in to repair, where he was detained ſeveral weeks, by reaſon of an embargo which took place in conſequence of a fleet's fitting out there, the deſtination of which was a ſecret, but it was conjectured they were bound to Penſacola. This fleet conſiſted of three ſhips of the line, four frigates, and forty tranſports having on board 5000 troops. They left the Havannah the 7th of March. A Colonel of the Continental army arrived there expreſs from Charleſtown, S. C. juſt before the fleet ſailed, which gave riſe to a rumour that they were bound to Georgia or Carolina.

Several veſſels arrived at the Havannah from Charleſtown, before Capt. Emerton ſailed, who brought accounts, that there were 3000 troops within the lines at that place and 5000 without: that the town was well picketed in, and incloſed by a ditch of between 15 and 20 feet wide, which could be filled up with water at pleaſure; that the troops were in high ſpirits, and fearleſs of any attack from the Britiſh.

A late letter from camp mentions, that by ſome deſerters from New York they were informed that the Britons had deſtroyed their barracks on Long-Iſland, and retired to the city, where there was an appearance of a general embarkation.

CHATHAM, April 19.

Laſt Sunday morning, about 7 o'clock, a party of the enemy, conſiſting of near 200 horſe, and 300 foot, made a deſcent upon Paramus, where they ſurprized Major Boyls of the Pennſylvania line, and took ſeveral of his command priſoners. Their route was ſo ſecret, and retired, that the Major was never apprized of their being out until they were nearly round the houſe, which, with a lieutenant and corporal's guard, he determined to defend to the laſt extremity, which he heroicly did for a conſiderable time, and, from every account, killed and wounded many of the enemy; but being mortally wounded, his lieutenant killed, and overpowered by numbers, he was obliged to ſurrender. The enemy burnt the houſe, which belonged to one of the Hopper's, who bravely ſeconded the endeavours of the party to defend it, and was badly wounded in the fray. They alſo burnt his mill, his brother's houſe, and one more, the proprietor's name we have not learned. The enemy as uſual, plundered both whig and tory of all the ſtock they came acroſs. Our people, on their retreat, hung upon their rear, and killed and wounded ſeveral of them.

Another embarkation, we hear, is ſoon to take place at New-York.—The rumour of the fleet that ſailed laſt week having returned is premature.

PHILADELPHIA.

An ACT to revive an Act, intitled "An Act to prevent the treſpaſſing upon the unincloſed grounds, lying in the townſhips of Paſſyunk, Moyamenſing, Northern-Liberties and Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia," and to extend the ſaid Act to the adjoining townſhip of Briſtol in the ſame county, and to prevent ſwine from running at large within the ſaid townſhips, for a limited time.

WHEREAS an Act of Aſſembly intitled, "An Act to prevent the treſpaſſing upon the unincloſed grounds, lying in the townſhips of Paſſyunk, Moyamenſing, Northern Liberties and Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia," paſſed on the fifth day of April laſt, hath been found to be a neceſſary and beneficial Law, for the landholders and inhabitants of the ſaid diſtricts.

AND WHEREAS by reaſon of the ſcarcity of proper timber in or near the ſaid townſhips, ſuitable to renew the fences which were deſtroyed by the enemy, and for want of labourers to ſet up the ſame, the difficulties which occaſioned the ſaid Act are not yet entirely ſurmounted, and as it is reaſonable that the proviſions thereby made, ſhould be extended to the adjoining townſhip of Briſtol, in the ſaid county of Philadelphia, as the landholders and inhabitants of the townſhip laſt named, labour under like inconveniencies: AND WHEREAS the ſaid Act expired by its own limitation on the firſt day of December laſt:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the publication of this Act, the ſaid Act and every part thereof, the clauſe of limitation only excepted, ſhall be and hereby is revived, and extended to the ſaid townſhip of Briſtol, and ſhall continue and be in force until the firſt day of December next.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That inſtead of the penalty of twenty ſhillings by the ſaid Act, directed to be levied for every beaſt ſuffered to run at large contrary to the direction thereof, there ſhall be levied for and during the continuance of this Act, the penalty of ten pounds.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That for and during the continuance of this Act, it ſhall not be lawful for any ſwine, hogs, ſhoats, or pigs, to go at large within any of the ſaid townſhips, whether yoked and ringed, or not; but if any ſuch be found at large within the ſame, every ſuch ſwine, hog, ſhoat and pig ſhall be forfeited, one half part thereof to him that ſhall ſeize the ſame, and the other half part to the Overſeers of the Poor of the place where the ſame ſhall happen, for the uſe of the Poor of ſuch townſhip, or if by the Overſeers of the Poor, then wholly to the uſe of the Poor.

Provided nevertheleſs, and be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon ſhall think himſelf or herſelf aggrieved by the ſeizure of any ſuch ſwine, hog, ſhoat or pig, as aforeſaid, he may appeal to any Juſtice of the Peace of the ſaid county, who is hereby impowered to hear and finally determine the ſame; and if thereupon the ſaid ſeizure be confirmed by ſuch Juſtice, the perſon ſo appealing, ſhall further forfeit the ſum of forty ſhillings to the uſe of the Poor of the townſhip where ſuch ſeizure ſhall be made, ſuch ſum of forty ſhillings being depoſited with ſuch Juſtice, before he proceed to hear the ſaid appeal, and upon ſuch confirmation, delivered to the Overſeers of the Poor, but otherwiſe returned to the appellant.

Provided alſo, That nothing in this Act ſhall extend to any part of the townſhip of Germantown, which lies north-weſtward of Livezey's lane, and a line extended in the direction of the ſaid lane, to the north eaſterly line of the ſaid townſhip.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Monday the thirteenth day of March, Anno Domini, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Mr. DUNLAP.

SIR,

IN compliance with my duty, I ſend you the trial and ſentence of Capt. Lieutenant Theophilus Parke, of my regiment of artillery and artificers; which ſentence has been executed in full, except publication, which you will pleaſe to give a place in your next.

Your's,
BENJAMIN FLOWER, Col. A. & A.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1780.

Head-Quarters, Morriſtown, March 26, 1780.

BY a General Court-Martial held in the city of Philadelphia by order of the Hon. the Board of War, January 24, 1780, Col. White, Preſident, Capt. Lieut. Theophilus Parke was tried for defrauding is men of their pay and bounty, and plead not guilty. The Court were of opinion, that Capt. Lieut. Theophilus Parke has not only been guilty of defrauding his men of their pay and bounty, but of repeated forgeries in ſigning ſeveral of the names of the evidences, ſoldiers in his company, for their pay and bounty, without their knowledge or conſent. The Court unanimouſly found Capt. Lieut. Parke guilty, not only of frauds but of repeated forgeries and ſentenced him to be caſhiered, with infamy, by having his ſword broke over his head, on the public parade in the front of the regiment to which he belongs, by the Adjutant of the ſaid regiment. And it is the opinion of the Court from the ſcandalous, infamous and villainous conduct of Capt. Lieut. Parke, that he is unworthy of ever holding any poſt, civil or military in the United States and agreeable to the 22d article, ſection 14 of the articles of war; the charge and ſentence be publiſhed in the newspapers of the State of Penſylvania.

The charge of fraud being fully proved againſt Capt. Lieut. Theophilus Parke; the General confirms the ſentence, and directs its execution.

True Extract from General Orders,
Signed, OTH. H. WILLIAMS, A. G. P. T.

Married laſt Thurſday evening, Mr. ANTHONY BUTLER, Merchant, to the amiable Miſs COATS, daughter of Col. COATS.

ONDON, December 17.

ESDAY his Majeſty went to the houſe of
rs, attended by the Duke of Northumberland
arl of Oxford, and gave the royal aſſent to the
the malt-tax, the American habeas corpus,
talian ſilk bills.

n as his Majeſty left the Houſe, the Duke of
d moved, that the juſtifying thememorial of
of Great-Britain, in anſwer to the Expoſe des
&c. be laid before this Houſe. This motion
His Grace then moved, that the Expoſe des
f the King of France, and the manifeſto of the
Spain, be laid before the Houſe; which was
lied.

helburne, in one of the moſt eloquent, as well
ſpeeches that we ever remember to have heard,
their Lordſhips to a ſenſe of the ſituation of
ntry---a ſituation from which nothing but a
n change of ſyſtem, and reformation in every
ent, could poſſibly extricate us. A great and
genius might perhaps contrive ſome efficacious
or the ſore; but no plan, no ſyſtem without the
e propoſition which he intended to lay before
rdſhips, he would be bold to ſay, could produce
able end. It had been the good fortune of this
, that there exiſted a ſet of men, at a time of
us incroachments of the prerogative on the con-
, who, combating every obſtacle, had with zeal,
and ſpirit, perſiſted in this glorious ſtruggle, and
ught about the revolution.

ſe men this country was under obligations that
ver be effaced from recollection; but it was
that thoſe men, poſſeſſed of wiſdom equal to their
, ſhould, while they deſtroyed the baleful influ-
prerogative, have inſtituted on its ruins a ſcourge
es more dangerous, ten times more fatal to the
tion, than any prerogative could poſſibly be that
tended to be founded on the principles of Magna
:---he meant, the eſtabliſhment of a civil liſt, and
great licence that was given to the crown in the
iture of the public money; on that had been
nouriſhed, and matured, that enormous influ-
which had broken down almoſt every barrier of
ſtitution.

great evil, however, had eſcaped them; and the
onſolation, the only hope, that he entertained,
he glo m in which this country was at preſent in-
, aroſe from the knowledge that there exiſted now
f men, with the ſame zeal, with the ſame deter-
on, with the ſame ſpirit, who had combined them-
ogether, by the cloſeſt of human ties, with the
is reſolution to probe this wound to the bottom,
reſtore this bleeding country, if poſſible, to its
t vigour.

was a moment indeed of the moſt terrible peril,
othing but fundamental applications would pro-
ur deliverance. Oeconomy alone could produce
igour, which was neceſſary to the accompliſh-
of ſucceſs, and it was on the proſpect of uniform
nation and general oeconomy, that that ſet of
who had now connected themſelves, had deter-
to proſecute the deliverance of this country.

Lordſhip then went into a ſtatement of the enor-
debt that had been incurred in the progreſs of the
years war. He ſtated, that the nation had already
red a funded debt of 26 millions and odd; and that
nded and unfunded expence of the preſent war
nted to upwards of 42 millions. A perpetual in-
of 1,800,000l. a year followed from this expence.
rticularly enumerated the extraordinaries of the
t war, and compared them to all the ſums that had
expended in former wars ſince the reign of King
m. They had amounted in four years time to
rds of eight millions of money, and on this enor-
ſum Parliament had no adequate check nor con-
. This ſum was required, not for the pay of the
r forces--the tranſportation of troops--the pay of
al officers--the maintenance of hoſpitals--but was,
ſt, and indeed, the civil liſt of Lord North.

s Lordſhip enumerated the ſeveral leading articles
e immenſe ſum, amounting on the average to three
ons per year. The contracts for rations was the
cipal object. In the laſt war this contract had been
n to Sir William Baker, at 6d. per ration, includ-
every contingent expence, and in the preſent war,
contracts are divided between twelve perſons of
amentary influence, and it coſts the nation betwixt
and 12d. per ration.

he contract for the purchaſe of Portugal gold--the
ract for rum--the unconſtitutional licence given to
ernors to draw on the Treaſury--the licence given
rery office through all its branches to bring in bills
ntingencies--the immenſe ſums paid for the ſubor-
on of the Indians--the ſums paid for the hiring of
ign troops--the ſums paid for douceurs to a liſt of
es which he held in his hand, but which he could
read from motives of compaſſion--all were parti-
rly deſcribed by the noble Lord, and he pointed
the ſcandalous and unconſtitutional proceedings
had occurred, and which had partly been detect-
n the amaſſing of the ſums. Theſe different articles
e produced without any vouchers, ſave the item
he expence.

Having gone through their ſeveral heads and deſcrib-
them ſeverally with the moſt pointed and critical
ciſion, he called upon their Lordſhips to ſay whether
immediate examination was not neceſſary, and whe-
r the nation could exiſt in its preſent career, with ſo
iſh a waſte, and ſo deſtructive a plan of expenditure.
had two propoſitions in his hand, which he thought
uld be the means of ſearching into the bottom of
evil and providing a remedy for it. The firſt was,
'That the alarming increaſe of the enormous nati-
onal debt, in the article of extraordinaries for vari-
ous ſervices, requires an immediate check and con-
troul; the expenditure of the public money, beyond
the grants of parliament, being at all times unconſti-
tutional, and highly detrimental in the preſent re-
duced ſituation of the landed and mercantile intereſt
of this country."

Second motion,---Reſolved, "That a committee,
conſiſting of ſuch Members of both Houſes of Par-
liament as do not enjoy any penſions or offices of
emolument, be appointed to inſpect into the expen-
diture of the public money, and to report in what
articles ſavings may be made, what places may be
aboliſhed, what ſalaries and perquiſites may be re-
duced, &c."

His Lordſhip enumerated a variety of precedents,
om the time of Charles II. in the year 1676, regularly
to the year 1717, ſhewing that Parliament had entered warmly into the inveſtigation of theſe extraordinaries, and that a commiſſion had been appointed for this regulation. He threw out ſeveral means that occurred to him, and ſeveral propoſitions that had been made, by various great bodies in this country, for providing againſt the neceſſities of theſe extraordinaries, and for reducing the national expenditure. Theſe were, that all ſums that could poſſibly be reduced to eſtimate ſhould be ſo, and that the experience of former years ſhould be taken as a guide for forming ſuch eſtimates; that all contingencies ſhould be prohibited; Governors prevented from drawing for money without previous eſtimate; that all unneceſſary places, offices, and reverſions, ſhould be aboliſhed, and all neceſſary ones retrenched, &c.---He ſaid, he wiſhed his ſecond propoſition to be laid upon the table, that their Lordſhips and Britain at large might conſider it, and be able, before the meeting after the receſs, to propoſe all ſuch regulations as ſhould occur to them either collectively in bodies, or individually, for national ſalvation. He ſaid we only could be ſecond to the enemy in this reform, for they had already adopted it. He concluded with moving his firſt propoſition.

Lord Stormont objected to the motion, becauſe it implied a cenſure without enquiry, and without ſtating as a fact, that the expenditure of the Public money was not already ſubject to check and controul.

Lord Hillſborough ſaid, that every article of extraordinaries was in conſequence of ſome grant of parliament, and included in the votes of credit of the other Houſe; he, therefore, thought the latter part of the firſt motion falſe in fact. As to the ſecond, he conſidered it as a meaſure calculated to ſubvert the conſtitution, and to ſow jealouſy and diſguſt between the two Houſes.

Theſe curious arguments were replied to with a force of the moſt confounding reaſoning by the Dukes of Richmond, Grafton, and Mancheſter, Lords Effingham, Coventry and Shelburne.

The Duke of Mancheſter warned the Lords how they rejected the motion; for a cloud of diſtreſs was approaching, which would involve all perſons, from the cottage to the throne, unleſs ſtrict oeconomy prevented it in time.---At ten o'clock the Houſe divided, and the motion was rejected by 67 againſt 37.

Lord Shelburne then moved his ſecond propoſition; and the Houſe agreed to the following reſolution:

That the motion already mentioned be taken into conſideration on the 8th February next.

Dec. 30. Letters from France mention the arrival of monſieur Gerard (who has been ſucceeded in his embaſſy by the Chevalier le Luzerne and of Mr. Jay, with his ſecretary, Mr. Carmichael, appointed to the Court of Spain. They ſailed from Philadelphia in the Confederacy American frigate, the firſt of October; and a day or two after their ſailing, Mr. John Adams was appointed, by Congreſs, a ſole commiſſioner to Europe, to treat for, or to receive terms of peace; Mr. Francis Deane is his ſecretary; and they are to reſide at Paris, in order to be near the place of any future negociations for peace among the belligerent powers. They ſailed from Boſton in a French frigare of 40 guns, and are ſaid to be arrived at L'Orient.

Feb. 5. Government are certainly of opinion, that Gibraltar has not been ſuccoured without a previous bruſh with the Ferrol ſquadron.

Yeſterday it was reported in the city, that government had received certain advice, that the Spaniſh ſhips which were captured by admiral Rodney, were taken by a fleet of French frigates and carried into Breſt.

The grant of the Savoy which Lord North received two years ago, was worth a hundred thouſand pounds to him, and yet he declared in the Houſe of Commons, "that he had not bettered his fortune one ſhilling in his Majeſty's ſervice." Before the young Duke of Rutland came of age, this bribe was offered to him, through the medium of Lord Mansfield, in a thouſand different ſhapes. That ſpirited young Nobleman rejected them with contempt.

The proteſtant inhabitants of Rocheſter, Chatham and Stroud have formed themſelves into an aſſociation for the repeal of the act lately paſſed in favour of popery in England; and unanimouſly agreed to petition Parliament, and to inſtruct their repreſentatives to ſupport their petition. James Huſks, eſquire, alderman of the city of Rocheſter, is elected Chairman of the aſſociation.

YORK, December 30.

At a very numerous and reſpectable meeting of the firſt perſons of conſideration and property in this country, held here this day, the following petition and reſolutions was agreed to:

To the honorable the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament Aſſembled.

The Petition of the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of York.

Sheweth,

"That this nation hath been engaged, for many years, in a moſt expenſive and unfortunate war; that many of your valuable colonies, having actually declared themſelves independent, have formed a ſtrict confederacy with France and Spain, the dangerous and inveterate enemy of Great-Britain: the conſequence of thoſe combined misfortunes hath been a large addition to the national debt, a heavy accumulation of taxes, a rapid decline of the trade, manufactures, and landrents of this kingdom.

"Alarmed at the diminiſhed reſources and growing burthens of this country, and convinced that rigid frugality is now indiſpenſibly neceſſary, in every department of the ſtate, your petitioners obſerve, with grief, that notwithſtanding the calamitous and impoveriſhed condition of the nation, much public money has been improvidently ſquandered, and that individuals enjoy ſinecure places, efficient places with exorbitant emoluments, and penſions unmeritted by public ſervice, to a large and ſtill encreaſing amount; whence the crown has acquired a great and unconſtitutional influence, which, if not checked, may ſoon prove fatal to the liberties of this country.

"Your petitioners conceiving that the true end of every ligitimate government is not the emolument of any individual, but the welfare of the community; and conſidering, that by the conſtitution of this realm, the national purſe is intruſted, in a peculiar manner, to the cuſtody of this honorable Houſe; beg leave farther to repreſent, that, until effectual meaſures be taken to redreſs the oppreſſive grievances herein ſtated, the grant of any additional ſum of public money, beyond the produce of the preſent taxes, will be injurious to the rights and property of the people, and derogatory from the honor and dignity of Parliament.

"Your petitioners, therefore, appealing to the juſtice of this honorable Houſe, do moſt earneſtly requeſt, that before any new burthens are laid on this country, effectual meaſures may be taken by this Houſe to enquire into and correct the groſs abuſes in the expenditure of public money; to reduce all exhorbitant emoluments; to reſcind and aboliſh all ſinecure places and unmeritted penſions; and to appropriate the produce to the neceſſities of the ſtate, in ſuch manner as to the wiſdom of Parliament ſhall ſeem meet.

And your Petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c."

After which the following Reſolutions were propoſed and unanimouſly agreed to, viz.

1ſt, Reſolved, That the petition now read to this meeting, addreſſed to the Houſe of Commons, and requeſting, that, before any new burthens be laid upon the country, effectual meaſures may be taken by that Houſe to enquire into and correct the groſs abuſes in the expenditure of public money; to reduce all exhorbitant emoluments; to reſcind and aboliſh all ſinecure places and unmeritted penſions; and to appropriate the produce to the neceſſities of the ſtate, is approved of by this meeting.

2d. Reſolved, That a committee of ſixty-one gentlemen be appointed to carry on the neceſſary correſpondence for effectually promoting the object of the petition, and to prepare the plan of an aſſociation, on legal and conſtitutional grounds, to ſupport that laudable reform, and ſuch other meaſures as may conduce to reſtore the freedom of Parliament, to be preſented by the chairman of the committee to this meeting, held by adjournment, on the Tueſday in Eaſter week next enſuing.

IRELAND.

From the DUBLIN EVENING POST.

The following FORM of PRAYER was ſtrongly recommended to be uſed on the late PUBLIC FAST by ſuch as approved of it.

O LORD! who knoweſt our hearts, and what is beſt for us, thy will be done in all things. We know not what to pray for as we ought.

To aſk thy bleſſing on our arms, our rulers, or ourſelves, if engaged in an unjuſt or unneceſſary war, were the higheſt and moſt daring preſumption. To expect thy favour without repentance and amendment, would be the moſt dangerous deluſion.

As far therefore as thou ſeeſt we are right and ſincere, grant us thy aſſiſtance and forgiveneſs. We cannot be wrong in confeſſing that all have erred and ſtrayed from thy ways like loſt ſheep: That his Majeſty has ſinned, and come far ſhort of the glory and virtue that were expected from him: That certain miniſters, ſtateſmen, and mercenary majorities, placemen and penſioners, are miſerable ſinners.

Touch the hearts of theſe, and of all ſinecure plunderers of their poor country, with true penitence. Have mercy upon and remove them ſpeedily, that they may have time for contrition, and do no more miſchief to thy people.

May a change of men and meaſures ſoon take place, and the virtuous efforts in both kingdoms to be free and happy---be crowned with ſucceſs.

May the ſincerity of thy peoples profeſſions be evidenced by newneſs in life, and a reſolute defence of their religious and civil rights. Preſerve us, we beſeech thee, from the deſigns of wicked Kings and Miniſters; from all civil and eccleſiaſtical tyranny, from bad landlords, covetous agents, election jobbers, and vile parricides.

Put an end to war and bloodſhed, to bribery, perjury, and corruption; to gaming, luxury, and every evil work.------And oh! do thou leſſen the number of placemen and penſioners among us, alſo of ſinecure officers in church and ſtate. Increaſe the number of honeſt ſenators, lawyers, and attornies, of ſkilful, humane phyſicians, of upright judges and magiſtrates, of free and virtuous citizens in every part of theſe kingdoms.

Save us, we humbly pray, from invaſions and the horrors of war; from a land-tax, ſtanding armies and unneceſſary taxes, or whatever may impoveriſh and enſlave thy people. Support us under heavy burdens, and ſpeedily remove them. Revive our ſpirits, trade and manufactures; give bread and employment to our poor, and may the hearts and purſes of the great and opulent be opened wide for their relief.

Grant us freedom of commerce to the uttermoſt parts of the earth; may all ſlaviſh laws and reſtraints be baniſhed for ever from us.

We recommend to thy care all uninfluenced, Independent Volunteers, who, if tried, would reſolutely defend their country, and maintain her conſtitutional rights; increaſe their number, and may they be terrors to all our enemies, foreign and domeſtic. To this end, do thou drive from among them all time ſervers, mean dependents, with falſe or timid hearts. May they in the day of danger, play the men for the people, and the fair cities of our Jeruſalem!

Grant true repentance to all ranks and denominations of men among us: May they live and love like brethren; and may all governors become the miniſters of Heaven to us, for good. May his Excellency promote public ſpirited meaſures only, and continue to repreſent our wants and wiſhes faithfully.

May ſpiritual wickedneſſes in high places, be no longer ſeen in Ireland: May pride, bigotry, and ava-

rice be banished from the clergy of every church; and may such a reformation now be effected, as shall obtain for us the blessings of peace and freedom, under thy divine guardianship. A M E N.

A RECEIPT: OR Directions for making a Fast-Day Sermon.

BEGIN with the necessity and justice of the American war; the obstinacy and rebellious republicans; the perfidy of France; the pride and ambition of Spain; not forgetting the avarice of the Dutch. Then shew the wisdom of Government, in commencing and carrying on said war, with respect and support due to it by loyal subjects.

Here, the tenderness of his Majesty turned to us, amid such busy scenes; and, the representations of his Majesty, respecting a Free Trade, may be finely touched upon, and overflowings of gratitude shewn to be our duty.

By an easy transition, it may be proved, that the goodness of the ruling powers towards us is more than our deserts; after which, a catalogue of national sins (those of great men and the high priests of corruption excepted) may be given, and the want of our success, in humbling France, and subjugating American, ascribed to them.

But, let such as hope to rise in the church, not so much as mention the words "constitutional rights," nor in the least compliment the Volunteer corps; they must also keep clear of one Poyning's, and all stumbling-block statutes.

Having thus far proceeded, a political sublimate may be made up, composed of the words, "turbulent spirits, dispisers of dignities, sedition, faction, licentiousness, and addressers, sectaries, resisting the higher powers, plunder, murder, invasions, alarms, &c." with a touch on the Test-act, if necessary.

All these ingredients, shaken together in a warm head, will make an agreeable composition; and, should a little scum appear, it may be skimmed off! your mental salmagundy will then be properly seasoned, and of sweetsmelling favour to all the friends of M—y!

But mind, that you have nothing to do with religion and government; or that of repentance and reformation in rulers, which implies redress of, and restitution for past injuries: Nor so much as name the right of private judgement, the privileges of the people; or, that their happiness is the great end of all government.

If you carefully observe these rules, your discourse will be a kind of old woman's soften heart, or melting cordial; all which will either render the preacher highly popular, or insure to him—preferment!

The VOLUNTEER BOYS.

Tune, Let the Toast Pass.

I.

HENCE with the Lover who sighs o'er his wine,
Cloe's and Phillis's toasting.
Hence with the Slave who will whimper and whine,
Of Ardour and Constancy boasting;
Hence with Love's Joys
Follies and noise,
The Toast that I give is the VOLUNTEER BOYS.

II.

Nobles and beauties and such common Toasts
Those who admire may drink, Sir,
Fill up the Glass to the VOLUNTEER Hosts
Who never from danger will shrink, Sir,
Let Mirth appear,
Ev'ry heart chear,
The Toast that I give is the brave VOLUNTEER.

III.

Here's to the Squire who goes to Parade,
Here's to the Citizen Soldier,
Here's to the Merchant who fights for his Trade,
Whom danger increasing makes bolder,
Let Mirth appear,
Union is here,
The Toast that I give is the brave VOLUNTEER.

IV.

Here's to the Lawyer who leaving the bar
Hastens where Honour doth lead, Sir,
Changing the gown for the Ensigns of War,
The Cause of his Country to plead Sir,
Freedom appears,
Ev'ry heart cheers,
And calls for a health to THE LAW VOLUNTEERS.

V.

Here's to the Soldier tho' battered in Wars
And safe to his farm retired,
When called by his Country ne'er thinks of his Scars
With ardour to join us inspired;
Bright Fame appears,
Trophies Uprears,
To Veteran Chiefs who became VOLUNTEERS.

VI.

Here's to the Farmer who dares to advance
To Harvests of Honour with pleasure,
Who with a slave the most skilful in France,
A Sword for his would measure:
Hence with cold fear,
Heroes rise here,
The Ploughman is changed to the Stout VOLUNTEER.

VII.

Thus the bold bands for IERNE'S defence,
The Muse has with rapture Review'd Sir,
Without VOLUNTEER BOYS as our verses commence,
With our VOLUNTEER BOYS they conclude Sir.
Discord or Noise,
Ne'er dimp our Joys.
But health and success to the VOLUNTEER BOYS.

VIII.

Here's to the Peer first in Senate and Field,
Whose Actions to Titles add Grace, Sir,
Whose Spirit undaunted wou'd never yet yield
To a Foe, to a Pension, or Place, Sir,
Gratitude here
Toasts to the Peer,
Who adds to his Titles THE BRAVE VOLUNTEER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina.

"Though we had repeated information from Congress of the intention of the enemy, and authentic accounts of their sailing and numbers, yet until the day of their landing we did not seem satisfied of their designs. It pleased God to disperse them in a violent storm off Cape Hatteras, wherein they lost all their horse, and it is said most of their artillery. This retarded them so long, that our alarm at the news of their sailing wore off, and we had not the least intelligence of their arrival at Savannah, until they appeared off John's Island and landed on the 12th of February. Had they then proceeded to the town we were so alarmed, dispirited and unprepared, that we could have play into the town and along our lines on the neck, but at above a mile's distance; by these and a battery they have erected on James Island, below the town, they have cleared the river of our water defence. They now seem to wait for their shipping, which lay off th[illegible], and have been disappointed at the last Springs by south west winds, which kept down the tides; so that they could not get over. This day, being the 19th of March, the Springs are at the highest; but the weather so hazy, that they will scarcely attempt it, and it will probably clear up with unfavourable winds; and we begin to hope that Providence has interposed a second time to prevent their getting over till we are ready. If they should get over either now, or hereafter, there will probably be the hottest contest that has happened this war just off Fort Moultrie. The enemy's ships destined to come in are said to be the Renown, 50 guns, Roebuck, 44, Blond 32, Perseus 20, and Camilla 20. These and some say another frigate with some galleys are to force their way past the town and cut off our communication with the country. To oppose their passing the fort we have thrown a boom of cables across the channel at the fort, and stationed the Providence of 32 guns, Boston 28, Bricole 28, Adventure 20, French vessel 20, Queen of France 18, Truit 20 and 3 galleys 7 guns, which are stationed so that either the fort or they must rake the enemy as they pass, and with the boom they hope to detain them so long, as to do it effectually. And as the enemy's chance of success depends entirely on getting up their shipping, and our hopes of defending the town greatly depend on preventing it, our people seem determined to sell the passage immensely high. The Commodore, I am informed, in sailor language, swears if he cannot defeat them, he will run both them and self ashore, and all shall perish together; for that otherwise it will be another Penobscot affair; and every officer in our navy are ready to second his resolution. Colonel Laurens commands the marines on board the Providence on this occasion, and it is probable our ships will be as well manned as the enemy's.

"Tuesday evening. Yesterday morning, being the 20th, the enemy got their ships over the bar; they consist of 10 vessels of force, from 20 guns upwards to a 64 as some say, others a 50, however, ours appeared so inadequate to oppose them by Fort Moultrie, that they are all ordered up to town. On the first alarm of the arrival of the enemy, the Eagle pilot boat was dispatched to the Havannah to solicit assistance from Spain. Colonel Tonant went with the dispatches, and is this evening returned. Report says that he has succeeded and that we may expect three seventy-fours and thirteen frigates every hour, with 3000 land forces. Nothing has yet transpired from authority. I am just come from the general's but can learn nothing without being too inquisitive. It is now left to a stand in the town, which I trust will be made until Woodford arrives with the Virginia line. They have not yet summoned the town nor made any movement indicating an immediate attack. It is said Lord Cornwallis is against it entirely, and that the army seems much dispirited; but Clinton is bent on it. This is the most of our present intelligence. Our lines round the whole town are nearly compleated, except by Gadsden's wharf, where the works on the bay should join those on the land. Our people are hard at work there now, as we dread the enemy's shipping on that quarter. We have on the Ashley river, or south side of the town, six batteries, some 10 guns, some 6, some 4, none less; so that no vessel can lay before them. Four of them cross-fire the only landing place on that quarter, besides field pieces at proper distances all along the line. On the bay side we have four batteries of Palmetto and a line of Palmetto. On the neck we have seven batteries along the line, some redoubts to the left, a regular fort to the right and a horn work by the gate-way. In front of the line is a good line of abbatis and the ditch double picketed, and in front of the abbatis, a canal, most of it filled with water, and the side of the canal is abbatied also. Only the north east corner rather than a side, by Gadsden's wharf unprovided with proper defence. This I trust we will have time to fortify.

"Four pieces of cannon scour the canal in front of the lines."

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, held for the city and county of Philadelphia, before the honourable Thomas M'Kean, William Augustus Atlee, John Evans and George Bryan, esquires, Justices of the same Court, commencing the 27th of March, 1780, and continued to the 15th of April.

John Jones, George Montgomery, and Dennis Carragan, were convicted and received sentence of death for burglary.

John Hill was convicted of a highway robbery, and received a like sentence.

Marmaduke Grant was tried for burglary in the house of Joseph Lownes, acquitted of the burglary, but found guilty of larceny, for which he was ordered to be whipped and he was afterwards tried for burglary in the house of Dr. Glentworth, convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

Thomas White, alias Wills, was tried for burglary and acquitted but was ordered to give security himself in 1000l. and one good security in 500l. for his good behaviour for 12 months.

Thomas M'Gee, alias Standley, was also tried for burglary and acquitted.

Henry Hancock was tried for three several burglaries, acquitted of them all, but found guilty of larcenies, for which he was ordered to be whipped with 63 lashes and pay fines of the value of the goods stolen, to the use of the state, make restitution to the several prosecutors and pay costs.

Ann Winters confessed herself guilty of larceny on one indictment, and was found guilty upon another, she being an old offender was ordered to receive 40 lashes upon one day and 50 upon a subsequent day, pay a fine of treble the value of the goods stolen, make restitution, &c.

John Elmsley and Daniel Dawson were tried for contempts refusing to take and execute the office of constables, and being convicted were fined severally fifty pounds.

Thomas Watson, junior, was tried for passing counterfeit money knowingly, and acquitted.

Thomas Hale was fined 5l. for an assault and battery.

A bill of indictment was presented to the Grand Jury against Lewis Poart, for a rape and returned ignoramus. He was ordered to give security himself in 2000l. and one good freeholder in 1000l. for his good behaviour.

A bill of indictment was presented against George Hawton for treason, and returned ignoramus. He was then indicted, tried and convicted of misprision of treason. The judgment of the Court was that he should forfeit one half of his goods and chattels lands and tenements to the use of the state, pay costs, and be imprisoned during the war.

There are two other indictments depending against Ann Winter for Larcenies.

Lawrence Powel was tried upon an indictment removed from the Court of Quarter-Sessions into the Supreme Court, for cheating the United States out of a quantity of bread, convicted and fined the sum of 1500 l. and ordered to gaol till the 4th day of July next, the anniversary of independence.

Ann Budden, alias Golding was tried for bigamy and acquitted.

Mr. Dunlap,

As the affairs of Ireland are become a common topic of conversation, for the information of your readers I send you the following explanation of the famous statute named POYNINGS act: being Sir,

your's A. B.

Some account of an Irish statute, known by the name of POYNINGS ACT.

SIR EDWARD POYNINGS was governor, under HENRY the 7th, of the English territory in Ireland, then scarcely one fourth part [illegible] Island the rest merely acknowledging the superiority of England, but not obeying the municipal laws, which had operation within the pale only. This vice-roy highly gratified the people under his authority by assenting to a memorable statute, by which it was ordained, "That no parliament be holden hereafter in the said "land, (the English district) but at such season as the "King's lieutenant and council there, first do certify "the King, under the great seal of that land, the "causes and considerations, and all such acts, as to "them seemeth should pass in the same parliament; "and such causes, considerations, and acts, affirmed "by the King and his council to be good and expedi-"ent for that land, and his licence thereupon, as "well in affirmation of the said causes and acts, as to "summon the said parliament, under the great seal "of England, had and obtained: that done, a parli-"ament to be had and holden, after the form and ef-"fect afore-rehearsed." This may seem strange at this day, but in former times, when attendance in parliament was deemed a burden, when the tenants of the Irish Nobility were exposed during their absence on public business, to the incursions of the uncivilized sceptors or clans, without the pale or English territory, when the Lords Lieutenants endeavoured by erecting small towns into boroughs, to obtain undue influence, and when the Crown neglected that miserable Country, it was found a great relief to the English settlers. Nay as late as the reign of Elizabeth, when this law was suspended, for the expediting of business, they discovered the utmost uneasiness lest they should be given up to the discretion of their governors. Under James the ideas of Prince and People began to alter. Lord Strafford in his letters, calls it "a sacred "prerogative not to be departed from." But the wording of this ordinance proving too strict for practice, as no business, save what had been certified before the meeting of the Irish parliament, could be treated of, an explanitory statute was passed, in 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, declaring that the chief governor and council might, during the session, certify other causes and considerations as they think expedient.

Under these regulations, the course of proceeding is, for the Lord Lieutenant and council to certify some common-place matters to the Crown; these are returned under the great seal, with a licence to hold a parliament; the parliament sit; they prepare Heads of Bills, as the phrase is, in either house, which are presented to the governor and council, for transmission; altered or rejected in England: such as come back are delivered to the Lords or Commons, respectively as they originated; then first they become bills; are subjected to the ordinary forms, but unalterable; receive the concurrence of the other house, and the royal assent, pronounced from the Throne, by the vice-roy, and thus are established as laws, as the King has, by this very inconvenient constitution, made by a part of the nation, in other circumstances, for their own benefit, a negative, on all legislative proceedings in Ireland, before debate, it is no wonder, that the people groan under the Yoke. This is equal to the slavish institution of Scotland of the Lords of Articles who were chiefly named by the King, who had the power of examining every thing, before it could be could be considered in the great council of the kingdom.

After James II. abdicated England he returned into Ireland, and held a parliament at Dublin, wherein the Catholics had the ascendency. This assembly used every motive and intreaty to induce the unhappy prince to repeal Poynings Act. But all was to no purpose. He well knew that however such a step might please the Irish, he would thereby lose all his interest in England.

We see by the papers that heads of a bill were on the day of February last moved for and allowed to be brought into the Irish Commons for the abrogation of this law. Will not the transmission of this proposition try Lord North and his supporters behind the curtain to the quick? By demanding the

Philadelphia, April 24, 1780.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber gives this public notice, that he has rented a ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Chesnut-ſtreets, next door to Mr. Joſeph Swift's, which will be opened next Thurſday for the reception of all goods admitted by Law to be ſold by public auction; and where he propoſes holding a public ſale, every Tueſday, (the weather permitting) to begin at nine o'clock in the morning, and oftener if goods come in. Conſtant attendance will be given at ſaid ſtore, by the public's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

N. B. No goods will be received on days of ſale.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of MARY HENERY, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved by the 12th day of May next, and the Adminiſtrators are obliged to ſettle their accounts with the eſtate by that time. And all perſons who are any way indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to prevent further trouble.

JACOB FULLER, } Adminiſtrators
JOHN SMALT, }

Philadelphia, April 24.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons poſſeſſed of any due bills for proviſions on the Commiſſary of Iſſues at this port, that unleſs they are drawn on, or before the 30th of this inſtant, they will not hereafter be anſwered by him.

By order of the Commiſſary Gen. of Iſſues,
HENRY VALENTINE, A. C. I.

Wilmington, April 22, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Sale, to the higheſt Bidder, on Saturday next, the 29th inſtant, at the houſe of Mr. JAMES M'CULLOUGH, in the aforeſaid Borough,

THE SCHOONER HOPE, as ſhe now lies at Tatnall's wharf, burthen about ſixty tons, with her tackle, apparel, (boat, &c.) in good order, and fit for any voyage the purchaſer may chuſe to ſend her, as per inventory to be ſeen on the day of ſale, at which time the conditions of ſale will be made known. The aforeſaid Schooner works and ſails well. At the ſame time and place will be ſold by the ſubſcriber, a number of valuable HORSES, both for the carriage and ſaddle. Alſo a quantity of very good Muſcovado Sugar in Barrels, and Coffee in Bags.

DANIEL J. ADAMS.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living at Newtown Square, in the county of Chester, a NEGROE MAN, named SAM, about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his feet have been froze, which makes him walk lame. He had on, when he went away, a blanket coat, a ſtriped linſey jacket, a flannel under jacket, two pair of tow trowſers, a pair of old white ribbed yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes tied with ſtrings, he wears a cap made of the crown of an old hat, covered with a yellow cat ſkin, but has taken with him a old beaver hat, ſomewhat ſcolloped, which it is ſuppoſed he will wear; it is likewiſe ſuppoſed he will endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel, having been uſed to the ſea. Any perſon ſecuring the ſaid Negroe, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward from

ANDREW WILSON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to take him off their peril. April 23.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living on Mr. William Turner's plantation on the Ridge road, a dark roan COLT, three years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, has a white ſnip on the noſe, a white tail not docked, lofty carriage, the mane hangs on the right ſide, and has never been ſhod. The reward of Three Hundred Dollars will be given for the delivery of the Colt, and Four Hundred Dollars for the thief or thieves, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice. Alſo was taken from the ſame place, laſt March, 1779, a dark grey HORSE, 7 years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, with a white ſwitch tail and mane, two white ſpots on the back, branded on three hoofs with the letters W. L. lofty carriage, trots, paces, and hand-gallops. At the ſame time was taken a light bay MARE, 6 years old, about 15 hands high, ſhort ſwitch tail, low carriage, paces and trots, has a ſtar in her forehead, her mane lies on the left ſide, and her right hind foot ſwelled upon the fetlock joints. The above reward will be paid for each, on delivering the Horſe and Mare, and Five Hundred Dollars for the thief or thieves upon conviction, by

GEORGE MERKER.

April 22.

WANTED *Immediately*,

A GARDENER, to undertake the care and management of a garden, a little way out of town. Any perſon deſirous and capable of ſuch an undertaking, may hear of an employer, by applying to the Printer.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, about two weeks ago, a Sorrel HORSE, ſwitch tail, 12 or 14 hands high, branded on the near hind leg with the letter O. The owner is deſired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

April 22. JOHN WHITE.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1780.

DESERTED,

On the 14th and 16th inſtant, from Lieutenant Alexander Dow's company, in Colonel Benjamin Flowers's regiment of artillery and artificers, the following ſoldiers, viz.

WILLIAM LATIMORE, about 24 years of age, by trade a ſhoemaker, five feet five inches high, well ſet, wears his hair tied which is black, anſwering to a brown complexion.

JAMES TRUSDAL, an Iriſhman, about 26 years of age, five feet ſix inches high, a ſlender fellow, black curled hair, has a remarkable lump on the back of his hand, and a ſmaller one over his right eye.

JONATHAN ARNOLD, a native of New-York, twenty-nine years of age, five feet eight inches high, ſwarthy complexion, black hair tied up, a well ſet fellow, and ſpeaks courſe.

JOHN GWILLIAM, twenty-four years of age, born in London, five feet five inches high, a thin fellow, fair complexion, and curled hair. It is ſuppoſed they are gone to ſea, or are now on board ſome of the veſſels in the river, in either caſe the concealer or carrier off in caſe of detection, may expect to experience the utmoſt rigour of the Law. Whoever apprehends and confines any of the above deſerters, ſhall receive One Hundred Dollars for each, by applying to the Commiſſary General of Military Stores office in this city.

One Hundred Dollars Reward,

STRAYED AWAY, near the Falls of Schuylkill, on Friday the 14th inſtant, a dark bay MARE, with a blaze, Continental property, brand hardly viſible, trots well, and will pace a ſmall travel, has a blemiſh in her near eye, and about fourteen hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the nbove reward, and reaſonable charges.

JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Saturday the 29th inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-Houſe.

ONE two ſtory brick houſe, in Front-ſtreet, at the north weſt corner of Almond-ſtreet, with a brick kitchen back, there are two rooms on a floor, a room over the kitchen, and a cellar under the houſe. The houſe is thirteen feet front in Front-ſtreet, and twenty-ſeven feet deep in Almond-ſtreet, alſo the lot it ſtands on, fifty-four feet deep, clear of ground rent, at preſent occupied by John Stacy.

Alſo, a two ſtory brick houſe adjoining to the northward, twelve feet front, on Front-ſtreet, and twenty-ſeven feet deep, with a brick kitchen back, two rooms on a floor, beſide the garret, a room over the kitchen, and a cellar under the houſe, alſo the lot it ſtands on, fifty-four feet deep, clear of ground rent, at preſent occupied by John Hidler.

Alſo, a two ſtory brick houſe adjoining to the northward, fifteen feet front on Front-ſtreet, and twenty-ſeven feet deep, with a brick kitchen back, two rooms on a floor, a good garret, a room over the kitchen, a cellar under the houſe, with the lot it ſtands on, fifty-four feet deep, clear of ground rent, at preſent occupied by James Hutchinſon.

Alſo, to be ſold, on Wedneſday the 3d day of May next, by public auction, at the Coffee-Houſe, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, a three ſtory brick houſe, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between South and Shippen-ſtreets, eighteen feet and a half front, and twenty-ſeven and feet and a half deep, with a brick kitchen back of the houſe, there are two rooms on a floor in ſaid houſe, a room over the kitchen and a good garret, alſo the lot of ground the houſe ſtands on, which is ſeventy feet deep, clear of ground rent, at preſent occupied by Samuel Murdoch.

Philadelphia, April 19th, 1780.

AT the Court-Houſe on Monday the 1ſt day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, will be ſold by public auction, a Negro man, named Aaron Williams, late the property of Peter Campbell, now confiſcated to the ſtate. He is twenty-five years old, likely and healthy.

ALSO, a number of Books on law, hiſtory, &c. late the property of Chriſtian Huck. A pine letter caſe proper for books of accounts, late the property of James Humphreys; and ſundry other confiſcated articles.

WILLIAM WILL, } Agents.
ROBERT SMITH, }

Juſt landed and now ſelling by

WILLIAM GRAHAM,

AT his ſtore in Front Street, the houſe formerly occupied by David Sproat as a city vendue ſtore; rum, muſcovado ſugar, coffee and ſtriped Hollands, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1780.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.

BROKE open laſt night the ſtable of the ſubſcriber on Carpenters Wharf, and ſtolen thereout, a Bright Bay Mare, about 14 hands and a half high, remarkable high ſpirited, black main and tail, trots faſt and lofty, carries her head and tail high, and is in good order. Whoever ſecures the mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get the mare again, and the thief brought to condign puniſhment, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, and for the mare alone, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS and all reaſonable charge paid, by

JOHN TAYLOR.

March 28th, 1780.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt night out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, living in Antrim townſhip, Cumberland county, a large Engliſh bay STALLION, of the dray breed, about fifteen or ſixteen hands high, four years old, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock with the letter E the near hind foot white, he has a ſingular mark on his near buttock being torn by a cow's horn, he is a natural trotter and has a lofty carriage; he has been lately trimmed under the bridle and the jaws, has a ſhoe on the off fore foot. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe ſo that the owner may have him again, and lodges the thief in any jail, ſo that he may be proſecuted, ſhall have the above reward, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges paid, by me

JOHN IRWIN.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

Printer and Stationer,

In Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.

A View of the INTERNAL EVIDENCE of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

By SOAME JENYNS, Eſquire, one of the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantations, and a Member of the Britiſh Parliament.

"HAD the arguments herein uſed, and the new hints here flung out, been more largely diſcuſſed, it might eaſily have been extended to a more conſiderable bulk; but then the buſy would not have had leiſure; nor the idle inclination to have it read. Should it ever have the honour to be admitted into ſuch good company, they will immediately, I know, determine, that it muſt be the work of ſome enthuſiaſt or methodiſt, ſome beggar, or ſome madman. I ſhall therefore beg leave to aſſure them, that the author is very far removed from all theſe characters—that he once perhaps believed as little as themſelves; but having ſome leiſure and more curioſity, he employed them both in reſolving a queſtion which ſeemed to him of ſome importance,—Whether Chriſtianity was really an impoſture founded on an abſurd, incredible and obſolete fable, as many ſuppoſe it? Or whether it is, what it pretends to be, a revelation communicated to mankind by the interpoſition of ſupernatural power? On a candid inquiry, he ſoon found, that the firſt was an abſolute impoſſibility, and that its pretenſions to the latter were founded on the moſt ſolid grounds: In the further purſuit of his examination, he perceived, at every ſtep, new lights ariſing, and ſome of the brighteſt from parts of it the moſt obſcure, but productive of the cleareſt proofs, becauſe equally beyond the power of human artifice to invent, and human reaſon to diſcover. Theſe arguments, which have convinced him of the divine origin of this religion, he has here put together in as clear and conciſe a manner as he was able, thinking they might have the ſame effect upon others, and being of opinion, that if there were a few more true Chriſtians in the world, it would be beneficial to themſelves, and by no means detrimental to the public."

TO BE SOLD BY

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

WEST-INDIA and PHILADELPHIA RUM by the hogſhead,
MUSCOVADO SUGAR by the hogſhead and barrel,
MOLASSES in hogſheads and tierces,
COFFEE in baggs,
TEA by the cheſt,
RAISINS in keggs,
DEER SKINS in the hair,
BARR and ROD IRON,
IMPORTED STEEL,
VIRGINIA and MARYLAND TOBACCO,
INDIGO of the beſt quality,
PORK by the barrel,
SUPERFINE and COMMON FLOUR, and
INDIAN-CORN.

April 19, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY yeſterday from the ſubſcriber in the Townſhip of Whitemarſh, in the county of Philadelphia, an apprentice lad named Andrew Knous, fifteen years of age, of a fair complexion, wore a brown upper jacket, a ſtriped linſey jacket made with the ſtripes across, and linſey breeches. Whoever takes up the ſaid lad, and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward paid by,

PETER STREPER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry himoff, at their peril.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A FARM conveniently ſituated near Germantown, and five miles from Philadelphia, containing about 120 acres, a conſiderable part is well incloſed, of which a great proportion is orchard and meadow ground. There is on the premiſes a good dwelling houſe, barn, ſtables, and Cow houſes, all in good order. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Trenton, April 8, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the LAWS of the laſt SITTING of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW-JERSEY are publiſhed, and ready to be delivered.

ISAAC COLLINS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1780.

THE Pennsylvania Packet OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.]

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
ALL THE
LAWS
Enacted in the Second Sitting of the Fourth
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Of the Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA,
Which commenced at Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

THE HIGHEST PRICE
IS GIVEN FOR
CLEAN LINEN RAGS,
BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on Tueſday the ninth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Day, (*qui tam*, &c.) againſt the ſhip or veſſel called the Neethem, lately commanded by Joſeph M'Meakin, burthen about 200 tons, with her tackle, apparel and cargo, to the end that the owner or owners, or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the ſaid bill.

April 17. *By order of the Judge,*
ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

WANTED,
In a ſmall family.
A WOMAN to cook and do houſe work; none need apply without a good recommendation. Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,
A VERY good ſecond hand PHÆTON, with Harneſs compleat. Inquire of Michael Caner, in Third ſtreet.

Middle Ferry on Schuylkill, April 26, 1780.

THE ELEGANT HORSE

AMBASSADOR,

COVERS MARES this Seaſon at the Subſcriber's ſtable at the Bridge acroſs the Middle Ferry on Shuylkill, at SIX BUSHELS of merchantable wheat the Seaſon, or THREE BUSHELS the ſingle Leap, (or the value thereof in caſh) and TEN DOLLARS to the Groom, to be paid at the firſt time of Covering. He is a fine Bay, riſing Five Years Old, ſixteen Hands high, has a beautiful large Star and Snip, black Main, Tail and Legs, is remarkably lengthy, and ſtrong made, and is allowed by good Judges that have ſeen him to be the beſt Horſe ever bred in this State. Ambaſſador was got by the Noted Horſe LOFTY, imported from Great-Britain, in the year 1773, his Dam by NORTHUMBERLAND, out of a Three-Quarter Blooded Mare.

JOSEPH OGDEN.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons poſſeſſed of any due bills for proviſions on the Commiſſary of Iſſues at this port, that unleſs they are drawn on, or before the 30th of this inſtant, they will not hereafter be anſwered by him.

By order of the Commiſſary Gen. of Iſſues,
HENRY VALENTINE, A. C. I.

To be SOLD *at Private Sale, by*
LEE *and* O'HARRA,
At the Conſtogo Waggon, this Morning, ſeven
ELEGANT HORSES,
Of the moſt DESIRABLE COLOUR.

TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM FORBES,
On Walnut ſtreet Wharf.
EXCELLENT ALLUM SALT by the buſhel or larger quantity,
Choice Old Sherry Wine by the quarter caſk,
Jamaica Spirit by the hogſhead or ſmaller quantity,
Weſt India Rum by do.
Coffee by the bag,
Beſt Ruſſia Duck,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar,
Bohea and Congo Tea,
Black Pepper,
An aſſortment of Glaſs and Queen's Ware,
And a few pieces of Iriſh Linens and Brittanias.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1780.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber gives this public notice, that he has rented a ſtore in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, next door to Mr. Joſeph Swift's, which will be opened next Thurſday for the reception of all goods admitted by Law to be ſold by public auction; and where he propoſes holding a public ſale, every Tueſday, (the weather permitting) to begin at nine o'clock in the morning, and oftener if goods come in. Conſtant attendance will be given at ſaid ſtore, by the public's moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

N. B. No goods will be received on days of ſale.

TO BE SOLD,

A TWO ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Chetnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, wherein Miles Hilborn now dwells, containing in breadth on the ſaid Cheſnut-ſtreet ſixteen feet, and extending in depth ſouthward one hundred and one feet, where it widens to the breadth of ſeventeen feet ſix inches, and continues that breadth further ſouthward the diſtance of forty-one feet to Taylor's alley, including the moiety of a four feet alley, and having on the ſouth end thereof fronting Taylor's aley aforeſaid, a two ſtory brick ſtore near ſixteen feet wide and thirty feet deep, which may be made into a dwelling houſe. The whole ſubject to a yearly rent charge of forty two ſhillings currency. Enquire of the ſubſcriber at his office in Black Horſe Alley, near the corner next Front-Street.

ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of MARY HENERY, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved by the 12th day of May next, as the Adminiſtrators are obliged to ſettle their accounts of the eſtate by that time. And all perſons who are any way indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to prevent further trouble.

JACOB FULLER, } Adminiſtrators
JOHN SMALT, }

Philadelphia, April 24.

Wilmington, April 22, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,
At Public Sale, to the higheſt Bidder, on Saturday next, the 29th inſtant, at the houſe of Mr. JAMES M'CULLOUGH, in the aforeſaid Borough,

THE SCHOONER HOPE, as ſhe now lies at Tatnall's wharf, burthen about ſixty tons, with her tackle, apparel, (boat, &c.) in good order, and fit for any voyage the purchaſer may chuſe to ſend her, as per inventory to be ſeen on the day of ſale, at which time the conditions of ſale will be made known. The aforeſaid Schooner works and ſails well. At the ſame time and place will be ſold by the ſubſcriber, a number of valuable HORSES, both for the carriage and ſaddle. Alſo a quantity of very good Muſcovado Sugar in Barrels, and Coffee in Bags.

DANIEL J. ADAMS.

April 24th, 1780.

THE Subſcriber (late Writing Maſter in the Univerſity) hath opened a School, in Capt. Porter's School Houſe, in Union-ſtreet, where is taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick, &c. Thoſe Gentleman who chooſe to ſend their children, may depend upon good attendance being given, and care taken, by

ROBERT JACK.

LONDON, *December 14.*

YESTERDAY the order of the day being read in the houſe of Lords, for going into a committee on the bill for the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus act, the Earl of Effingham roſe, and begged their Lordſhips to conſider, how much this bill militated againſt the known and unchangeable bulwark of the conſtitution. It had been permitted to paſs for three years on ſome colour of foundation---which he, however, for his own part, never thought ſufficient to ſanctify ſo great an encroachment upon the liberties of the ſubject; but which ſhadow even was now deſtroyed. The ſtate of affairs was ſo completely changed, that parliament could now have no reaſon for continuing the act. It was a fact generally underſtood, that a cartel had certainly taken place for the exchange of priſoners between this country and America; and we had received information within theſe two days, that a convention had been agreed to between Paul Jones and Captain Pearſon of the Seraphis, for a mutual exchange, This being the fact, even the wide ingenuity of the law could not conſtrue any poſſible deſcription of the Americans into traitors. He would not enter into any legal diſcuſſion of the matter. It was enough that we had determined by this convention, to denominate and treat ſuch Americans as were taken on the high ſeas, not as pirates and traitors, but as priſoners of war. He called upon their Lordſhips to ſay, whether now that the neceſſity of ſuch act was removed, ſuch an act ſhould exiſt? He had always been a determined foe to every infringement of the liberties of the ſubject, and he never could bring himſelf to agree to thoſe nice and notable reaſonings and diſtinctions which ingenious men were but too ready to invent as pretexts for invading and altering the baſis of our conſtitution. He therefore moved, "to diſcharge the order of the day."--The motion was oppoſed by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hillſborough, and Lord Ferrers, and ſupported by the Dukes of Richmond and Mancheſter: but on a diviſion, It was rejected by 14 againſt 12.

Yeſterday Mr. Hartley moved the Houſe of Commons for copies to be laid before them by addreſs to the crown, of the Spaniſh memorial, and reſcript, the Expoſe des Motifs. and Lord Weymouth's letter to the Marquis d'Almodavar.

Mr. Wilkes ſeconded it.

Lord North ſaid, there was no objection to it: but it might be an impropriety to addreſs the crown for papers they could not authenticate, ſome of them being delivered at the courts of Europe, but not to our Ambaſſadors.

The motion paſſed by addreſs for thoſe that were ſtate papers, and an order for the reſt.

Mr. Hartley gave notice of his intending to move after Chriſtmas, in concurrence, and with the ſupport of the landed gentlemen, A bill for the better ſecuring the freedom of Parliament, by diſabling certain placemen from ſitting in the Houſe of Commons.

Lord North aroſe upon the Iriſh propoſitions, and ſpoke as follows:--"The propoſitions, ſir, which I had the honour of giving notice of laſt Thurſday, and then read to the Houſe, will not, I hope, be conſidered as any part of a ſyſtem which neceſſarily goes to the repeal of every commercial reſtriction that was ever laid by the legiſlature of this country upon the trade of Ireland, by way of involving queſtions of right, as well as of expediency; but, on the contrary, levelled ſingly at thoſe diſtreſſes of that Kingdom, complained of by the Iriſh parliament. The great leading principle upon which theſe propoſitions are founded is this, That the wealth of Ireland is the wealth of England: a principle which now appears ſo clear to me, and I believe to the beſt informed people throughout the kingdom, that it may be admitted as a leading fact whereon to found moſt of our reaſoning upon this ſubject. We may, indeed, fairly conſider Ireland in two lights, the one as a people demanding that cruel reſtrictions againſt the common rights of mankind may be repealed: alſo in the light of a commercial people, one of the beſt cuſtomers to England; in one light, the rights of mankind call on us; in the other, our own intereſts plead equally powerful. I muſt farther obſerve, Sir, that the repeal which I ſhall move you, will do little more than throw Ireland once more into the ſituation in which ſhe ſtood at the time the Navigation Act paſſed. By that act Ireland was left in as full poſſeſſion of the American trade as England; and it was not till twelve years after that ſhe was cut out of it, by a clauſe, which with a ſide wind, deprived her of a ſituation, advantageous to herſelf, and not the contrary to this country. Sir, the writers of hiſtorical anecdotes of that time have informed us, that that alteration, as well as another act prohibiting the import of Iriſh cattle, were both of the party exertions againſt the Duke of Ormond:---but however, not to dwell on the occaſion of ſuch impolitic bills, I ſhall obſerve, that the compact between the two kingdoms has moſt certainly been violated on our part. However, the intentions and aim of the preſent propoſitions is to put the two kingdoms upon a much be-

footing than any compact, upon that of mutual good offices, mutual intereſts, and mutual harmony.

Relative, Sir, to the propoſition for giving Ireland an export of woolen goods, I think all the natural rights of a people call for it, and I think farther, that it may be given them without the ſmalleſt danger of any loſs to us accruing from it. Commercial perſons agree that the home conſumption is very difficult to ſupply, if there is not a foreign export. Now, Sir, it is not to be ſuppoſed that Ireland can rival us in thoſe cloths which we export to her, becauſe we can, and do underſell the Iriſh fabrics in their own markets, though ours are loaded with the charge of ſhipping, freight, commiſſion, and a duty upon landing in Ireland; how, therefore, can it be poſſible to ſuppoſe, that in ſuch goods, when they meet at foreign markets upon equal terms, that thoſe of Ireland ſhould rival ours? They cannot do it at home upon unequal terms, certainly, therefore, not abroad upon an equality. Beſides, Sir, there is the eſtabliſhed capitals, ſkill, &c. of this country, which they will be long, indeed, before they exceed. In addition to this circumſtance alſo, in is to be recollected, that the price of wool in Ireland is uſually 15s. 16s. and 17s. a ſtone; whereas in England, at the ſame periods, it is 9s. or 10s. but at preſent, in that kingdom, it is ſo low as 8s. and 9s. If Ireland gets a woolen trade it muſt be by rivalling France, which I think likely enough, and ſhe will then by enriching herſelf infalibly enrich us. Our exports of all ſorts to her, upon a medium of ſix years, amount to two millions, of which woolen goods make about 200,000l. At all events the fact will be, that the ſuperlucration of Iriſh wealth will center in England as the ſeat of empire; this is not pecultar to the preſent caſe, it always was and always will be the fact.

Sir, relative to the next propoſition concerning Glaſs I ſhall only obſerve, that I believe it will be of very little ſervice to Ireland, and of no harm at all to England. The Iriſh have two advantages; they have help cheap, and, like all countries not much abounding in wealth, labour alſo; but then, Sir, firing is ſo ſcarce, that I believe it will more than balance thoſe, and there is great reaſon for the ſuppoſition.

The plantation article, Sir, is more complex. I ſhall propoſe the two preceeding to be in one bill; but as this article muſt be much more minutely attended to, and as it will demand, perhaps, ſome information from Ireland, I ſhall propoſe it to be in a ſeperate bill. The two great articles of import, in which it will be right to indulge the Iriſh, from their importance to that people, are ſugar and melaſſes. Now, Sir, the caſe of theſe, reſpecting duties is, that muſcovado ſugar, upon being landed in England, pays a duty of 7s. 6d. per cwt. ſo much of which is drawn back on re-exportation to Ireland, That the duty there is only 20d. and with melaſſes in England 2l 13s. 10d. per ton, but to Ireland, drawn back all to 19s. 3d.---Hence, therefore, if duties are laid in Ireland anſwerable to thoſe which ſubſiſt in England, they will have thoſe commodities dearer than at preſent. But, Sir, it is abſolutely neceſſary, both in reaſon and policy, that thoſe duties ſhould be laid; for the intereſts of this country would not ſufficiently be attended to, if Ireland was put upon a better footing in her American trade, than herſelf. It is to be conſidered, that her ſituation in the Atlantic is an object much ſuperior to that of England in point of freight, time opportunity and ſafety in war; to add to all that, more advantages than we have ourſelves cannot be thought of. The diſadvantage of the duties will be made up in ſome reſpect by the free export to the colonies. She was reſtrained in laſt ſeſſions, in hopes, coals, hats, gunpowder, and ſome other articles; it will certainly be thought right to repeal thoſe reſtrictions.

But, Sir, great as all theſe advantages are, I will be free to declare that I do not think they would ſatisfy Ireland, if ſhe was not to receive them with a good mind, and in that old and wonted good humour, which has formed, and I hope will form, the beſt band of connection with this country: if a contrary ſpirit ſhould ariſe in that country, which I hope and truſt will not, I can only ſay, that it would have very pernicious effects on this country; but I am clear it would be the abſolute ruin of that. I have taken every means to be informed, and, I think, have good information; and from it, I am perſuaded that the Iriſh will be ſatisfied with theſe terms; I cannot abſolutely anſwer it, but I have every reaſon to believe it.

I have only at preſent to repeat once more, that theſe ſeveral propoſitions are brought forward under the idea, that what we give to Ireland, will by no means be taken from ourſelves, as there is every reaſon to think that both iſlands may increaſe in proſperity without at all injuring the other.

After a ſhort converſation, the whole paſſed with great unanimity, and no thought of a diviſion.

Angers, Dec. 17. Yeſterday a terrible fire happened here at the Caſtle, where 300 Engliſh priſoners were confined, and by whom, it is ſaid, the place was ſet on fire, in hopes of procuring their liberty, as they endeavoured to prevent all ſuccours being given. Some of the ringleaders have been cloſely confined, and will be ſeverely puniſhed. The whole Caſtle, a large magazine of hay and ſtraw, were conſumed, and the damage is reckoned very conſiderable.

The Count Duchaffault has been ſent for to Court, to concert with Miniſtry the plan of operations for the enſuing campaign.

The Count d'Eſtaing being under a neceſſity to drink the waters, on account of his wounds, it is thought he will not be employed this year.

Hague, Jan. 11. The States General publiſhed an ordinance the 31ſt of laſt month, by which their High Mightineſſes forbid and prohibit all the ſubjects and ſaid inhabitants of this Republic from ſailing towards Gibralter, or to carry or cauſe to be carryed, any ammunition or proviſions into that fortreſs, on any pretence whatever, during the ſiege of that place, or to keep up any correſpondence with the beſieged, on pain of incurring the diſpleaſure of their High Mightineſſes, and a forfeiture of 10,000 florins, to be paid by the Captain of any veſſel, who, after having knowledge of this Ordnance, ſhall be known to have entered the port of Gibralter during the ſiege, or by his own conſent to permit his veſſel to be taken by any man of war, or privateers, with an intention by that means, under pretence of being taken, to carry his cargo into that place, and the veſſels who may be in this predicament are to be anſwerable for the payment of the above forfeiture, and as ſuch are liable to be ſold for that purpoſe.

LONDON,

Jan. 18. A report was yeſterday propagated, that their High Mightineſſes had cauſed it to be ſignified to Sir Joſeph Yorke, his Britannic Majeſty's Ambaſſador, that his abſence could very well be diſpenced with, and that he has actually ſet off from the Hague on his return to England.

Friday night ſome diſpatches were brought from Newfoundland, which were immediately ſent up to Lord George Germain's office, by which we learn that the American privateers have made much more havock amongſt the ſhipping in that trade, than they have any year before ſince the war began.

A letter from Paris, ſays, "Orders have been ſent to Toulon to ſtop the departure of a ſquadron at that Port, and now ready and under ſailing orders, till the return of a chourier frem the Court of Madrid, who is gone thither with ſome very ſingular and interreſting diſpatches."

The Marquis of Carmarthen has written a letter to William Chaloner, Eſq, chairman of the Yorkſhire meeting, full of the ſtrongeſt approbation of the late proceedings and meaſures of that great and reſpectable county.

Jan. 19. The preſent American war has coſt the following ſums above the peace eſtabliſhment.

1775	£. 1,782,000
1776	6,103,000
1777	6,614,000
1778	10,172,000
1779	14,000,000
	38,671,000
Outſtanding debt,	24,925,000
Total,	£. 63,596,000

which is the ſum we muſt ſit down under the burthen of, if peace is concluded this year.

It is confidently reported that Paul Jones is cruizing with his ſquadron about the Land's End.

Yeſterday orders were ſent from the admiralty to Plymouth for ſeveral frigates to put to ſea immediately. It is ſaid they are going in queſt of the above adventurer.

It is ſaid that 3000 troops are ordered to be embarked early in the month of March next for Quebec, at the particular requeſt of General Haldimand, he having received certain advice that the Congreſs are meditating an attack on that place with 10,000 men, under the command of general Gates.

A letter from Amſterdam ſays, that the Dutch had laid an embargo on their own trade, until a ſquadron now fitting out was manned.

At a meeting of the Gentlemen, Clergy and Freeholders of the county palatine of Cheſter, held at Norwich in the ſaid county, on the 13th day of Jannary, 1780.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of a majority of this meeting, that it is expedient a petition be preſented to Parliament.

A petition being propoſed by Philip Egerton, Eſq: was, with ſome alterations, agreed to.

To the Hon. the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled.

The Petition of the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County Palatine of Cheſter.

Sheweth,

"THAT your petitioners, having taken into conſideration the diſtreſſed ſtate of this once flouriſhing empire, humbly beg leave to repreſent to Parliament, that under the many and heavy burdens with which your petitioners have been loaded, they cannot but obſerve with concern that no attempt has yet been made to reduce unneceſſary expences; either by the abolition of ſinecure offices and unremitted penſions, or by any other means whatever; ſo that while the landholder, merchant, and every other deſcription of independent men in this country, are every day feeling the diſtreſſes of this unfortunate war, the placeman and penſioner are the only perſons exempted from the general calamity.

"Your petitioners therefore implore Parliament, that they will not grant any farther taxes, before a ſtrict attention to oeconomy, and a plan for the reduction all places of exorbitant emolument, and the abolition of ſinecure offices and unmeritted penſions be adopted, and that the ſavings ariſing therefrom be applied to the expences of carrying on the war againſt the Houſe of Bourbon, and other exigences of the ſtate.

"Your petitioners alſo conſider it impoſſible for our happy conſtitution to exiſt, unleſs Parliament be independent; and we cannot but feel the utmoſt uneaſineſs at thoſe ſymptoms that have appeared to the contrary, and which prove the neceſſity of excluding certain deſcriptions of placemen, penſioners, and contractors. We alſo hope Parliament will take ſome meaſures to check the interference of Miniſters in the election of Members to ſerve in Parliament.

And your petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c."

"Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to John Bower Jodrell, Eſq: High Sheriff, for his readineſs in calling the meeting of the county.

"Reſolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Noblemen and Members of the Houſe of Commons, who have honoured this meeting with their preſence or ſupport, and that a copy of this Reſolution be inſerted in the papers with the names of the Noblemen and Members of the Houſe of Commons annexed, viz.

"The Earl of Derby, the Earl of Stamford, Earl Cholmondeley, Viſcount Kilmerrey, Honourable Booth Grey, Honourable Willbraham Tollemache, Sir George Warren, K. B. John Crewe, and Richard Pennant, Eſq.

"Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Sir Henry Manwaring, Bart. Chairman.

"Reſolved, That a committee of twelve gentlemen be appointed to carry on the correſpondence for effectually promoting the object of the petition, and the following gentlemen compoſe the committee:

The Honourable WILLBRAHAM TOLLEMACHE in the chair.

The Hon. Richard Barry.
The Hon. John Smith Barry.
Sir Robert Salſ. Cotton, Bart.
Philip Egerton, Eſq:
John Crewe, of Boſworth, Eſq;
John Bower Jodrell, Eſq;
James Tomkinſon, jun. Eſq;
The Rev. Offley Crewe, Clerk.
John Lawto, Eſq;
John Glegg the younger, Eſq;
Edward Moulſon, Eſq.

"Reſolved, That this meeting do adjourn to Thurſday, the 20th of April next, at the Shire Hall, in the Caſtle of Cheſter."

Jan. 19. So entirely have French intrigues got poſſeſſion of the Court of Peterſburgh, that we cannot now procure the very ſame aſſiſtance the Ruſſian Miniſtry offered us ſome years ago though we now offer much higher terms than they were willing to take them.

Certain advice is received, that the Dutch have, for ſome time paſt, been engaged in a certain enterprize on the coaſt of Africa, where ſeveral veſſels from Europe, ſuppoſed on a trading ſyſtem, have lately arrived under convoy of an armed force; from which it was apprehended ſome ſettlement on the main Continent, South of the line, was in agitation.

The following Reſolutions and Petition were taken from the London Evening Poſt.

LEWES, January 20, 1780.

AT a very numerous and reſpectable meeting of the nobility, gentry, clergy, freeholders, and other inhabitants of the county of Suſſex, held at the Town Hall, in Lewes, this day, purſuant to notice given by the Lord Lieutenant, in the Lewes Journal, and other public papers for that purpoſe,

The letter to the High Sheriff to call a meeting, and alſo the High Sheriff's anſwer thereto, were read.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that William Frankland, Eſq; be requeſted to take the chair, and he took the chair accordingly.

Reſolved, That in the preſent ſituation of public affairs, it is expedient that this county ſhould petition the Houſe of Commons for redreſs of grievances.

Reſolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare a petition to Parliament, conſiſting of fifteen gentlemen.

The Committee then withdrew, and being returned, produced the following petition, viz.

To the Hon. the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled.

The humble petition of the noblemen, gentlemen, clergy, freeholders, and other inhabitants of the county of Suſſex,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners cannot view the rapid decline of the Britiſh empire, without calling upon this honourable Houſe, by every tie of honour, intereſt, and religion, to avert the ruin that menaces this lately proſperous and happy nation, by a timely exertion of thoſe powers with which, by the conſtitution, this honourable Houſe is inveſted.

That among the many cauſes which have contributed to produce our preſent calamitous ſituation (all of which, we truſt, this honourable Houſe will ſpeedily inveſtigate and redreſs) your petitioners beg leave to point out the neglect of public oeconomy as a grievance which is capable of receiving, and ſtands in need of, immediate remedy.

That your petitioners conceive the ſyſtem of finance, as at preſent eſtabliſhed, to be of moſt ruinous tendency, the national debt being thereby ſo greatly augmented during war, and ſo little reduced during peace, that it increaſes without end, and cannot therefore be ſupported by any finate, much leſs by diminiſhed reſources.

That your petitioners are alarmed by the practice of government in laying falſe eſtimates before Parliament, by thoſe eſtimates being conſtantly exceeded, and the paſſing of the public accounts inconceivably delayed for many years, by the extravagant waſt of the public money, the exiſtence of penſions unmerited by public ſervice, and the continuance of ſinecure places and exorbitant emoluments of office, to an immenſe and ſtill increaſing amount.

Your petitioners therefore lament, the diſuſe of the ancient practice of appointing Commiſſioners of accounts from time to time, for the examination of the public expenditure, which might have prevented the growth of thoſe evils.

That your petitioners believe, that the undue influance of the Crown, deriving its greateſt ſupport from the uncontrouled poſſeſſion of the public purſe, is a principal cauſe of our preſent calamities and is highly dangerous to liberty.

That your petitioners think it their duty, to acquaint this honourable Houſe, with the diſtreſſes which your petitioners feel from the loſſes in trade, the decay of manufactures, the diminiſhed value of lands, the high price of money, and the increaſe of taxes; they are ſo univerſal and ſo heavy, that unleſs the utmoſt frugality be exerted to keep our burthens within the ſtrict limits of neceſſity, it will be impoſſible for the people to ſupport thoſe extraordinary exertions, which a vigorous proſecution of the war againſt France and Spain may require.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray and firmly expect that this honourable Houſe in diſcharge of the high truſt repoſed in them, will take effectual meaſures that money ſupplied with ſo much difficulty from the private fortune or induſtry of the ſubject, may be faithfully and frugally applied to the purpoſes for which it is granted, that ſuch regulations may be eſtabliſhed as ſhall bring the public expenditure to ſpeedy and ſtrict account, and that ſome plan for the reduction of all exorbitant emoluments of office, and the abolition of all ſinecure places, and unmerited penſions be adopted.

That by theſe means the dangerous and unconſtitutional influance of the Crown may be deminiſhed, and the burthens of the people alleviated.

And your petitionars further pray, that no freſh ſupplies may be granted, or new taxes laid on the ſubject, until theſe their juſt grievances are redreſſed, in

such manner as to the wiſdom and juſtice of this honourable Houſe ſhall ſeem meet.

And your petitioners ſhall ever pray.

Which, being read and ſeconded, paſſed in the affirmative, with only five diſſenting voices.

Reſolved, that the Members of the county be requeſted to preſent this petition.

Reſolved, that it be recommended, by this meeting, to every individuel of this county, who wiſhes for a continuation of the liberties of the nation, to ſubſcribe this petition.

Reſolved, that a committee be appointed, for giving every legal and conſtitutional ſupport to this petition.

The ſaid committee to conſiſt of the following gentlemen, viz.

Wm. Frankland, Eſq;	Lord Abergavenny,
Duke of Richmond,	Lord Geo. Lennox,
Lord Egremont,	John Luther, Eſq;

And 63 other gentlemen.

That the ſaid Committee be deſired to write to every member of Parliament repreſenting the city and boroughs of his county, to ſolicit their ſupport in Parliament to this petition.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Committee be requeſted to conſider of and prepare a plan for a general aſſociation of this county, for ſupporting the grounds of this petition, and for reſtoring independency to Parliament.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Committee be deſired to correſpond with the Committees of other counties for this purpoſe.

Reſolved, That ſeven of the ſaid Committee do conſtitude a quorum, that they do meet this evening and have power to adjourn from time to time, as they ſhall think proper.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, for calling this Meeting.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Earl of Egremont, the Lord Abergavenny, and to Lord George Lennox, Thomas Hay, John Luther, Charles Goring, and Nathaniel Polhill, Eſqrs; who have honoured this Meeting with their preſence, and have ſteadily and uniformly preſerved in ſupporting in Parliament the Conſtitutional Rights of the People.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to William Frankland, Eſq; the Chairman, for his ready acceptance of the chair, and alſo to G. Webſter, Eſq; who moved the above reſolutions.

Reſolved, That the proceedings of this day be printed in the Lewes Journal, and ſuch other papers as the Chairman ſhall think proper, authenticated under his hand.

Reſolved, That this Meeting be adjourned till Thurſday the 13th day of April next, at the Town Hall in Lewes, in order to receive the report of the ſaid Committee.

W. FRANKLAND, Chairman.

DUBLIN,

December 19. At a very numerous and reſpectable meeting of the citizens of Dublin, held at the New Exchange Coffee-houſe this day (James Napper Tandy, Eſq; being voted to the chair) reſolved unanimouſly, that any mark of public rejoicings, on account of the information ſent to this houſe by the Lord Mayor, relating to the paſſing of reſolutions reſpecting Ireland in the Britiſh Parliament, would be premature and improper. Reſolved that the foregoing reſolution be inſerted in the Hibernian Journal and Saunder's News Letter of to-morrow.

LAWYERS CORPS,

December 19. (Arthur Pedder, Eſq; Capt. Commandant, in the chair). Whereas a report has been induſtriouſly ſpread abroad that the volunteer corps of this city intend to exhibit ſome public marks of approbation, in conſequence of accounts ſaid to be received, that propoſitions reſpecting Ireland had paſſed in a Committee of the Houſe of Commons of Great-Britain.-------Reſolved unanimouſly, That ſuch a proceeding would at this time be highly unbecoming the dignity of a volunteer corps, and injurious to the purpoſes of its inſtitution, becauſe it does not yet appear that theſe propoſitions, although they ſhould be paſſed into laws, are adequate to the juſt demands and a full redreſs of the grievances of this country; and it is clear, that while they are yet imperfect, they cannot in any degree merit the ſlighteſt mark of public approbation. Reſolved unanimouſly, that our ſentiments on this occaſion be on this day communicated to our fellow volunteers of the other corps of this city, which we think proper to be done, under an impreſſion of the expediency of a general and confidential communication among the ſeveral corps of this kingdom.---Reſolved unanimouſly, that theſe reſolutions be inſerted in the public papers tomorrow.

Signed, by Order,
TOWNLEY LAWDER, Sec.

Merchants Corps, at the Royal Exchange.

December 19. (Henry Gudgeon, Eſq; Captain Commandant, in the Chair). It having been this day confidently circulated, that the volunteer corps of this city had reſolved publicly to expreſs their approbation of the propoſitions in favour of the trade of Ireland, offered to conſideration of the Britiſh Parliament by Lord North. Reſolved unanimouſly, that in the infant ſtate of this buſineſs, when we are in a meaſure unacquainted how far the relief propoſed may anſwer the expectation or exigencies of this country, it would be highly inexpedient to adopt ſuch a meaſure.

Signed, by Order,
RICHARD DOBSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

By Captain M'Clenaghan, arrived here on Wedneſday laſt from St. Euſtatia, we have a confirmation of the arrival of 16 ſhips of the line, and 12000 troops, at Martinique, from Old France.

MR. DUNLAP,

IT muſt ſtrike every real friend to American liberty with ſurprize, to ſee every year a ſet of names publiſhed as choſen to truſts of a public nature, where political principles are ſo well known to be, if not favourable to the enemy, unfavourable to us: Several have been ſent priſoners out of the State when in danger of invaſion, others actually tried for treaſon, and of the remainder it can only be ſaid that we do not know they have done us any harm. No perſon can be at a loſs to diſcover that I mean the Managers of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, and the Library Company. Upon enquiry, I find theſe gentlemen meet and chuſe themſelves every year. But it is ſurely high time if there are any Whig Members of theſe Corporations, they ſhould wipe off this ſtigma. If there are not, it is high time government ſhould enquire into the principle foundation and conduct of theſe inſtitutions. And it may be wiſe in theſe characters to avoid obtruding themſelves into public notice til their Britiſh friends return.

A decided WHIG.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the General Poſt Office, Philadelphia, April 5.

A. John Aughton, William Alexander, The Rev. John Andrews, York Town.

B. James Blair, Robert Bridges, John Butler, Monſ. Barthelemy, Joſeph Brown, 2 Philip Beam, Capt. Jonathan Buffington, Ann Butler, William Brady, Elias Boice, Martin Benſon, Robert Burns, Jenny Boide, Samuel Bayly, A. Evan Bevan, Forgens Brun, Colonel Mark Bird, Reading, Humphrey Booth, Reading.

C. Doctor Samuel Clagett, 2, Charles Ciſt, Monſieur Cadet, Ebenezer Cowell, Capt. William Carlile, Miller and Ciſt, 2 Major John Clark, John Connor, William Cooke, 2 Peter Craft, F. Jonathan Child, John Church, Captain Thomas Candell, John Cox, Jun. 2 Monſieur Campariſt, William Craig, William Connell, 2 William Collow, Stephen Cronin, Samuel Clayton, Ebenezer Croſby, New Windſor, Cornelius Cox, Eſtherton, William Cook, Northumberland.

D Daniel Dupuy, Doctor Edward Duff 2 Jean Baret Dupuy, The Rev. George Duffield, Daniel Drinker, Nicholas Darrell, John Davis, York-Town.

E. The Rev. John Ewing, 2 John Evans, Ezekiel Edwards, Ezekiel Everitt, Mary Eachus, Peter Ealer, Northampton county.

F. Joſhua Fiſher and Sons, 2 George Fiſher, 2 Monſ. Farme, Samuel French, Leonard Fiſher, Thomas Fiſher.

G. Benjamin Ginovely, 2 Lydia Gilpin, John Gibbins, John Gray, William Graham, Major William Goforth, Joſiah Gibbs, Charles Grame, Lower Marlborough.

H. William Hickman, 2 James Hartley, Peter Hoffman, Robert Hunter, Patrick Hathen, Mrs Honeyman, Capt. James Heron, John Hall, Francis Hubert, Alexander Henderſon, Samuel Hunter, Sunbury, Reading Howell, Valley Forge.

J James and Drinker, Samuel Jackſon, Samuel Jeffery's, Patty Jackſon, Monſieur Joffrion, Col. Thomas Jones, Emmor Jefferies, Cheſter county.

K. John Kean, 2 Edward Kerby, The Rev. Eraſmus Kelly, George Kennedy, Capt Thomas Kandall, Joſeph Kandall, John Knowles, Mrs. Kennedy, Yellow Springs.

L. John Lacey, 2 William Livingſton, Abraham Livingſton, Robert Logan, Capt John Lynch, Jacob Liverſwyler, James Loughead, Enoch Lyon.

M Ebenezer May, 2 John Miller, 2 Calvert and Maxwell, 2 Henry Miller, Archibald M'Call, John Motley, George Morton, Joſiah Matlack, Doctor M'Kenzie, Michael Mater, James Maxwell, John M'Iver, Robert Megee, 2 Chriſtopher and Charles Marſhall, Mrs. M'Cormick, Lyon Moſes, Capt. John M'Nachtane, James Murphy, William Murrin, Thomas Meader, Abraham Maſon, James Mullin, White Matlack, Capt. William Martin, Stephen Moore, Elizabeth M'Gill, Thomas Morris, Brewer, Florence Mitchell, Ann Miller, Monſ. Mary, Mr. M'Karacker, Yellow Springs, William M'Comont, Cumberland county, John M'Pherſon, York-Town.

N. Robert Newell, Captain Andrew Nixon, Mary Nettle, James Nielſon, .

O. James Otis, Michael O'Brien, Lewis O'Brien.

P. Joſeph Perkin, 2 John Philips, Benjamin Pitfield, Monſ. Pinault, Capt. Andrew Paton, Kitty Peters, Bright and Pechin, Joſeph Perſon, Margaret Pention, Capt. Thomas Palmer.

R. David Rittenhouſe, 2 Cornelius Ray, 2 Iſaiah Robinſon, 2 Frederick Ridgely, Monſ. Rocheſontaine, Thomas Reed, Monſ. Remouit, John Read, 2 William Richards, Alexander Ruthersford, Nicholas Riddell, Jackſon Reynolds, John Richie, Rachael Ruſſell, Thomas Riche, New Windſor.

S. Samuel Story, 2 Peter Sonſter, Doctor William Smith, The Rev. Robert Stewart, Mary Stiles, Martha Smith, Lazarus Stow, Michael Shirky, Sarah Stewart, Lawrence Sentman, Mrs. Sword, Peter Services, Tully and Sweetman, William Smith, David Sproat, Henry Sparks, Ebenezer Smith, Joſeph Stanſbury, Monſieur Solicouffre, Elizabeth Sytez, James Seward, Deborah Sutton, Neal Shirk, Wood Sevenge, The Rev. Daniel Siedrick, Thomas Shields, James Steel, Cheſtercounty.

T. Thomas Ten Eyck, 3 Andrew Ten Eyck, Col. James Thompſon, Patrick Terrall, Malachi Treat, Mary Twyman, Col. John Travis, William Trickett, Pocy and Terragſon.

V. Monſieur Vigo.

W. Jonathan Wainvile, Amos Wickerſham, James Weems, Joſeph Williams, Peter Worrel, Iſrael Wheler, Mr. Wallers, 2 Samuel Wilſon, Benjamin Willard, Daniel Wright, Henry Woodley.

Y. Capt. John Young, 2 Samuel Young.

Z. Paul Zantzinger, 2.

HONESTY is the beſt Policy.

THIS excellent principle ſeems to be quite extirpated in this country. Our worthy Congreſs began in the year 1775 to emit paper money, they intended to ſink it in eighteen years time; they following, went on with emiſſions, till the ſum amounted to two hundred millions of dollars; the internal enemies of our good cauſe try'd like in all our endeavours to annihilate this paper currency, by refuſing to take it in the way of dealing. The Committee of inſpection and obſervation, ſealed up a few of the moſt obſtinate houſes and ſtores, which ſtruck ſuch a panic in them, that no one refuſed it: Had our government ſtuck to the like proceeding, our Continental currency would not have been in ſuch a ſhameful manner depreciated; but inſtead, they ſuffered and countenanced it, and I am even ſure, ſome make themſelves criminals in this diabolical traffic; and when it was gone ſo far, that it was dubious if Continental money would ever riſe again, we began to levy heavy taxes, by which means the people at large expected that the credit of it would in a ſhort time be eſtabliſhed, the friends of our common cauſe ved, and our enemies drooped their heads. But Congreſs thought, now it is time to eſtabliſh the de ation on a firm baſis; they publiſhed a reſolve that Continental dollars ſhall paſs for no more than one dollar, Good God! what a ſtroke this was to the W Whig, and an elevation of the Tories, which never a our cauſe; but inſtead, pay now but the fortieth pa taxes, by this proceeding, for a reward of their diſa ion. Thouſands which never could be perſuaded ſuch a punct of time would come, muſt inevitably be ed; becauſe, they have ſold real and perſonal eſtates other purpoſe, than to aſſiſt in our glorious cauſe. this preſent Congreſs employs, or hath (without emp Jeſuitical Sophiſts, which endeavour with all their quence, to perſuade the people at large, that thi good and reaſonable plan, they gain many dim which cannot ſee through this flimſey veil; but it ca hat the people's eyes may be opened, and that advan Monſter (Ariſtocracy) catch'd before it quite for itſelf ſufficiently: It is a common ſaying let every have his due. Congreſs cannot find out and puniſh State criminals, which are the ſecond cauſe of our m tune after our internal enemies, it ſeems they will It is a rule in Courts that a perſon convicted of larc is condemned to pay the owner the value of the ſt goods, and a like fine to the State; would Congreſ the ſame with the whole hoſt of public robbers, we w not be diſtreſſed in our public Treaſuries; but as like meaſures are not adopted, is a myſtery. Alas, w is public virtue, zeal, honeſty, &c. &c. which filled only the breaſt of each individual, but throned in all Counſels but a few years ago. My earneſt prayer the Great Ruler of the Univerſe, that he would in unbounded mercy look upon this country doomed to ſtruction, and enlighten our rulers in their counſels to what is juſt; that he would diſpoſe the heart and mi of every individual, to ſubmit to all what is right pleaſing in his ſight, this is the ſincere wiſh of an

Old and honeſt Friend of his Country.

TO BE SOLD,

A Number of heavy Muſkets and Piſtols, ſuitable Veſſels of War. For terms enquire at the Commiſſary General Military Stores-Office. April

---

Three Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN laſt night out of the Subſcriber's ſtall at his Ferry oppoſite Philadelphia, a large Sor Horſe, of the Raven breed, eight years old, mark with a ſtar and ſnip, both hind feet white, half up his gamble joints, a long dock with a ſwitch tail, fifteen hands high; paces, canters and trots, well ca riaged and in good order. ALSO: A Brown Ma of the Dray breed, five years old, with a large ſtar her forehead, and one hind foot white, high courag and carries a good head, but her tail rather low, a n tural trotter and moves pleaſant, about fifteen han high and well made. Any perſon who will ſecure t ſaid horſes and the thief, ſo that the owner can have horſes, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall recei the above reward, or ONE THOUSAND DOL LARS for each.

SAMUEL COOPER.

April 28th, 1780.

Philadelphia, April 23.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from off the Commo of this city, two horſes, one a bay, eight years ol fourteen hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, the ne hind leg white to the paſtor, and branded on both ſhoul ers I. B. The other an iron Grey, about ten years ol with ſome ſaddle marks on his back. Whoever ſecure the ſaid horſes and will bring them to ſubſcriber, livin in George's ſtreet Southwark, ſhall have the above re ward and reaſonable charges.

JOHN BURNES,

AMOS WICKERSHAM

In Arch-ſtreet next door below the corner of Second ſtreet, HAS FOR SALE on the moſt reaſonable terms, by

WHOLESALE *and* RETAIL,

WEST-INDIA RUM and SPIRITS Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, French Brandy, Whiſkey, Holland Gin, Liſbon and Teneriffe Wine, Indigo &c. &c. Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may henceforward depend on a conſtant ſupply of moſt of the above articles.

TO BE LETT,

A LARGE GENTEEL and COMMODIOUS HOUSE, ſituate in a pleaſant part of the city, with ſtables, coach houſe, and a Garden filled with excellent fruit. Inquire of Mr. Tench Cox.

TO BE SOLD,

A PIECE of GROUND containing fifteen acres and twenty-one perches, with a two ſtory brick tenement thereon, ſituated on the Road leading from Frankfort to the Old York road, about four miles from this city, and half a mile from the Riſing Sun, the ſoil is well adapted for graſs, and would be very convenient for any gentleman who keeps horſes, as the houſe will ſerve for a tenant. Inquire of the Printer.

N. B. If not ſold within four weeks it will be rented.

JOHN ORD,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER.

HAS removed from his houſe in Front-ſtreet, to his houſe on the northſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet between Second and Third-ſtreets, in the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Marſhall, deceaſed, where he continues to carry on the Notary and Conveyancing buſineſs, and have alſo opened an Office for the ſale of real eſ-

April 28.

Philadelphia, March 21, 1780.

THE Committee appointed by the Philosophical Society, to make and collect observations on the effects of the ſevere and long continued cold of laſt winter, requeſt the curious in every part of the Continent, to communicate to them ſuch remarks as they have already made, or may hereafter make on this ſubject, particularly ſuch as may properly come under the following heads:

Firſt, Meteorological obſervations, accurately made with good inſtruments.

Secondly, The effects of the cold on the earth and waters; ſuch as the depth of earth frozen, the thickneſs of ice, &c. together with ſuch remarkable circumſtances, as may attend either freezing or thawing. Alſo its effects on ſpirituous, vinous and other liquors.

Thirdly, The effects of the cold, during and after the winter on animals, birds, reptiles, inſects and their chryſalides.

Fourthly, The ſame on vegetables, diſtinguiſhing the indigenous from foreign, the ſpontaneous from the cultivated.

Fifthly, What diſeaſes prevailed moſt in the extreme cold weather, and after it.

Accurate obſervations made on former winters, remarkable for cold will be acceptable.

As the comparing together different climates and different ſeaſons is not a matter of mere ſpeculative curioſity, but real benefits may be derived to mankind, by improving this branch of natural knowledge, the Committee promiſe themſelves the aſſiſtance of the ingenious, whether Members of the Society or otherwiſe, in their endeavours to unite in one common ſtock many valuable fragments of Philoſophy, which muſt otherwiſe periſh with individuals.

The Committee do not propoſe to make their report before the cloſe of next ſummer. In the mean time ſuch gentlemen as chuſe to favour the Society with their obſervations, will pleaſe to direct their letters to Col. Lewis Nicola, of Philadelphia.

[The Printers of News-papers on the Continent, are requeſted to give the foregoing a place in their reſpective papers.]

THE TRUSTEES of the COLLEGE of New-Jerſey, are requeſted to remember, that the ſtated Spring Meeting of the Board, is on Wedneſday the 19th of this month, when it is hoped they will attend as matters of importance will be laid before them.

Princeton, April 4.

An aſſortment of DRUGGS and MEDICINES, of the firſt quality, to be SOLD, at reaſonable rates, by

SHARP DELANY,

At the corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets, amongſt which are,

Argent. Viv.	Prunell,
Calomel,	Rad. Jalap,
Camphor,	Ipecacoan,
Cantharides,	Rhubarb,
Cort. Peruv.	Spt. C. C.
Myrrh,	Vol. Arom,
Manna,	Reſin Jalap,
Sena,	Scammon,
Sal. Cathart,	Tart. Emet, &c. &c.
Sal. Ammon,	

A quantity of SWEET OIL, by the jar, gallon or leſſer quantity.

THE NOTED TAVERN the Sign of the BUCK, in the Townſhip of Moyamenſing on the FIVE MILE ROUND, formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Muſnet, is now kept by the ſubſcriber, who has laid in a ſtock of materials, and is determined to exert himſelf to the utmoſt, to give ſatisfaction to all Gentlemen and Ladies who may favour him with their cuſtom.

April 14. WILLIAM DAVISON.

TO BE SOLD BY

ALEXANDER FOSTER,

At his Store in Pine-ſtreet, between Front-ſtreet, and Delaware.

A FEW PIECES of yard wide, and 7-8 IRISH LINENS, a quantity of good double refined Sugar, and a few Bolts of Holland and Ravens Duck. All of which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms for Cash only.

WANTED,

In a family at a country town, ſome diſtance from Philadelphia,

A CAREFUL WOMAN, that would undertake to look after houſe-work, and take care of children. Such a perſon well recommended, will meet with good encouragement. Enquire of Iſaac Sidman, in Pear-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets.

N. B. A quantity of Loaf Sugar for ſale. Enquire as above.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1780.

THE annual election of Directors and a Treaſurer, of the Library Company of Philadelphia, for the year enſuing, will be held at the Liberary Appartments in Carpenters Hall, on Monday the firſt day of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Treaſurer will attend to receive the annual payments, and the ſhares of thoſe Members who are in arrear, will certainly be forfeited agreeable to the law of the company, unleſs they pay off their arrearages on or before that day.

By the Board of Directors,

ANDREW ROBESON, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1780.

WHEREAS the following deſcribed Continental Loan-Office Certificates were remitted to Amſterdam by the Proprietor thereof, and of which his friend was there robbed, may arrive on this Continent for negociation, by which ſome innocent perſon may be deceived, and ſuffer; this public notice is given, that payment will not be made for any or either of them; and it is requeſted, ſhould any ſuch Certificates be preſented, that the perſon or perſons to whom ſuch preſentation ſhall be made, will inform the ſubſcriber.

ANDREW PURVIANCE.

No. 1181, one in favor of John Carter, dated 22 Oct. 1778, for 200 Dollars.

No. 2334, one in favor of Ephraim Blaine, dated April 2, 1778, for 400 Dollars.

No. 2216, one in favor of John Muis, dated December 28, 1778, for 200 Dollars.

No. 1433, one in favor of James Forbes, dated January 9, 1779, for 400 Dollars.

No. 2231, one in favor of Benjamin Harwood, dated January 8, 1779, for 200 Dollars.

No. 2454, one in favor of Thomas Buckingham, dated February 24, 1779, for 200 Dollars.

No. 1431, one in favor of Joſeph Williams, dated January 7, 1779, for 400 Dollars.

No. 2232, one in favor of Joſeph Dowſon, dated January 9, 1779, for 200 Dollars.

No. 1421, one in favor of George Mann, daetd January 9, 1779, for 300 Dollars.

No. 1415, 1423, two in favor of Thomas Johnſon, dated December 28, 1778, one 300 the other 400 Dollars, 700 Dollars.

No. 1428, 1429, 1430, three in favor of Eaſtman and Nelſon, dated January 7, 1779, for 400 Dollars each, 1200 Dollars.

No. 300, one in favor of John Mitchell, dated June 25, 1778, for 1000 Dollars.

No. 6246, one in favor of John Mitchell, dated July 18, 1778, for 400 Dollars.

No. 9851, 9852, two in favor of John Sterit, dated March 5, 1779, for 400 Dollars each, 800 Dollars.

No. 7118, one in favor of Iſaac Moſes, dated February 12, 1779, for 300 Dollars.

Philadelphia, April 3, 1780.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur, and Andrew Elliot, late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the Subſcribers, Agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the intereſts and eſtates of the ſaid John Parrock, Samuel Shoemaker, John Butcher, Peter Arthur, and Andrew Elliot, in the following tracts and parcels of land, viz. No. 1. one lot in Spring Garden, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front on Vine-ſtreet 36 feet, and 140 feet deep, with two brick tenements on Vine-ſtreet, and two frame tenements back; No. 2. a brick tenement and lot of ground on Fourth-ſtreet, continued northward on Hickory lane, containing about five acres; late of John Parrock. No. 1. a tract of land in Eaſt Northern Liberties, containing about 76 acres, on Point no Point road, with ſixteen acres of bank meadow, two brick tenements and other improvements thereon; No. 2. one lot in Kinſington on Greenwood lane, containing about 3 acres; No. 3. a lot near Frankford road, containing about 1 1-4 acres; late of Samuel Shoemaker. A tract of land in Blockley Townſhip, containing about fifty-ſix acres, with improvements, ſituate on the river Schuylkill; late of John Butcher. Peter Arthur, one lot in Southwark, fronting on Plumb-ſtreet fifteen feet, and in depth 90 feet. Andrew Elliot, No. 1. about 8 acres of meadow, on Glouceſter Point road; No. 2. a tract or piece of land on the Lower Ferry road, of about 35 acres; No. 3. a tract or piece of land in the Northern Liberties, on the Ridge road of about 40 acres; No. 4 a lot of about 10 1-2 acres, part adjoining the former. The above late belonging to Andrew Elliot and wife. All which will be ſold at the Court Houſe, at Philadelphia, on the fifth day of May next, the ſales to continue from day to day, until the whole be ſold.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, to wit, One fourth part of the purchaſe-money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one-fourth of the purchaſe-money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month after ſale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-houſe on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment; and in like manner on the thirtieth day after the ſale, to receive the laſt payment. After which no purchaſe-money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,] Agents for
WILLIAM M'MULLIN.] P. county.

The ſale to begin at ten o'clock.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, about two weeks ago, a Sorrel HORSE, ſwitch tail, 12 or 14 hands high, branded on the near hind leg with the letter O. The owner is deſired to come prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

April 22. JOHN WHITE.

WANTED *Immediately*,

A GARDENER, to undertake the care and management of a garden, a little way out of town. Any perſon deſirous and capable of ſuch an underraking, may hear of an employer, by applying to the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A PIECE of GROUND, containing fifteen acres and twenty-one perches, with a large two ſtory brick tenement thereon, commonly known by the name of the CHAPEL, ſituate on the road leading from Frankford to the Old York Road, about four miles from this city, and one mile above the Riſing Sun. Enquire of the Printer.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by

STYNER AND CIST,

In Second-ſtreet, four doors above Race-ſtreet,

AN ORATION,

Delivered March 16, 1780, before the Patron, Vice-Preſidents and Members of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge. By Timothy Matlack, Eſq; a Member of the ſaid Society, and Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennſylvania.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold by

FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer,

In Market-ſtreet a little above the Meal-Market,

And by Dr. SPARHAWK, in Second-ſtreet, a few doors below the Quaker Meeting.

A FIFTH ESSAY on FREE TRADE and FINANCE, humbly offered to the conſideration of the public, by a Citizen of Philadelphia.

As this Eſſay preſents to view the ſtate of our public affairs, and points out the public dangers, difficulties, and errors, and alſo the remedies, and means of ſafety, which are clearly in our power, and contain ſundry Strictures on the important Act of Congreſs, of the 18th of March laſt, reſpecting our currency, it is very manifeſt that the whole ſubject of it, is of the moſt intereſting concern to every American.

WAS taken up on the 25th inſtant, at the ſign of the Bull's Head, in Strawberry alley, a little bay HORSE, with cart gears. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

BENJAMIN MYERS.

March 30, 1780.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his DISTILLERY, within the next gate-way above Church-alley, in Third-ſtreet, (that formerly was occupied by Samuel Burge,)

Has by Wholeſale and Retail,

NEAT Brandy,
Geneva,
Aniſeed Water,
Orange Water,
Spirits of Wine, proper for raiſing low proof liquors, &c.

N. B. He continues to make the above liquors of the beſt quality; and gives particular encouragement to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1780.

THE Honorable Aſſembly of the State of Pennſylvania, having appointed us, the ſubſcribers, AUDITORS, with full power to collect, audit, liquidate, adjuſt and ſettle the accounts of the late Committee of Safety and of the Council of Safety; the accounts of the late Navy Board and Board of War, of Pennſylvania; and alſo the accounts of all perſons who have been or may be intruſted with, or have or may become poſſeſſed of the monies, goods or effects of this Commonwealth, (except the ſettlement of the accounts of the State Treaſurer, the General Loan-Office, Light-Houſe rates, duties on ſlaves, Collectors of Exciſe, Province Iſland and other public eſtates, County Commiſſioners and Treaſurers, and the incidental charges of the Houſe of General Aſſembly.) We therefore require all perſons who may have accounts unſettled, or who may have received monies, goods or effects of this Commonwealth, (except as before excepted) that they immediately produce their accounts and vouchers, in order that a ſpeedy ſettlement may be made, and the monies duly paid into the Treaſury of this State. Thoſe who neglect or refuſe complying with this notice, may be aſſured that the moſt effectual methods will be taken to compel them thereto: As the Auditors are now ſitting in this city, they expect the accounts unſettled in the city and county of Philadelphia, the counties of Cheſter and Bucks, will be brought in immediately.

JOSEPH DEAN,
JOHN PURVIANCE,
SAMUEL MILES.

N. B. The Auditors Office is kept in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living at Newtown Square, in the county of Chester, a NEGROE MAN, named SAM, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; his feet have been froze, which makes him walk lame. He had on when he went away, a blanket coat, a ſtriped linſey jacket, a flannel under jacket, two pair of tow trowſers, a pair of old white ribbed yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes tied with ſtrings, he wears a cap made of the crown of an old hat, covered with a yellow cat ſkin, but has taken an old beaver hat, ſomewhat ſcolloped, which it is ſuppoſed he will endeavor to get on board ſome veſſel, having been uſed to the ſea. Any perſon ſecuring the ſaid Negroe, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward from

ANDREW WILSON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to take him at their peril.

April 25.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image.